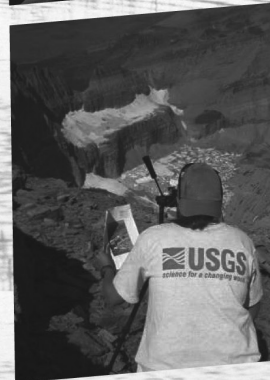


# Fiscal Year 2015 The Interior Budget in Brief

March 2014





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# FOREWORD

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## BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2015 President's budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major Department-wide initiatives, programs, and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2014-2015 budgetary resource estimates with brief descriptions of programmatic changes. The **APPENDICES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Department-wide table, presenting the 2015 request with prior year amounts. Other appendices contain summaries of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs including land acquisition; maintenance and construction; recreation fees; grants and payments; receipt amounts; mineral revenue payments to States; and staffing levels.

## USAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

All years references are fiscal years unless noted, and amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding. Numbers shown in brackets [ ] are displayed for informational purposes and are not included in totals.

References to **2014 Estimate**, **2014 Appropriations**, or **2014 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated primarily in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014*, P.L. 113-76 for both Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2014 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014* and *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014* issued on April 10, 2013. References to **2013 Actual**, **2013 Appropriations**, or **2013 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013*, P.L. 113-6, again for both appropriations. The 2013 amounts appearing in this volume reflect any adjustments required under the March 1, 2013, OMB report on sequester required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011. **Fixed costs** refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g. cost of living pay increases, GSA-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and government-wide changes in health benefits). Additional information on the basis for the amounts used in this document is provided in the note following Appendix A.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

AGO	America's Great Outdoors	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	OIG	Office of Inspector General
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	OS	Office of the Secretary
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OSM	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
DO	Departmental Offices	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
DWP	Department-wide Programs	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
IBC	Interior Business Center	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund	WCF	Working Capital Fund
NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission		
NPS	National Park Service		





# DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS







# Introduction



The last day of the Thirtieth Congress, March 3, 1849, was also the eve of President-elect Zachary Taylor's inauguration. The House of Representatives and the Senate were busy at work on two bills: the first, to find a formula for giving the newly acquired territory of California a civil government. The second, no less contentious, was also related to the recent enlargement of the national domain: legislation to create a Cabinet agency known as the Home Department, or Department of the Interior. The bill to create such a Department passed the House of Representatives on February

15, 1849. Two weeks later, the bill reached the Senate floor and late in the evening of March 3rd, the Senate voted 31 to 25 on the House-passed bill. President Polk was waiting in the Senate chambers and signed the bill creating a Department of the Interior.<sup>1/</sup>

In 1849, when the Congress created the Home Department, it charged Interior with managing a wide variety of programs. In the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these programs ran the gamut of overseeing Indian Affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and conducting research on the geological resources of the land.

Following the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was an increasing sense of the fragile nature of this Country's natural resources. Accordingly, the Department's mission focused primarily on the preservation, management, understanding, and use of the great natural and cultural resources of the land.

Today, the Department manages the Nation's public lands and minerals including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf for renewable and conventional energy; is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the Insular areas.

Interior's budget covers a broad spectrum of activities, both to protect the Nation's resources and to ensure equity in their use. These activities include: operation of the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service; land management responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management; delivery of quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; OCS management responsibilities of the Bureaus of Ocean Energy Management and Safety and Environmental Enforcement; research, data collection, and scientific activities of the U.S. Geological Survey; water management projects of the Bureau of Reclamation; regulatory responsibilities and reclamation activities of the Office of Surface Mining; and support for U.S. Territories and other Insular areas.

<sup>1/</sup> Robert Utley and Barry Mackintosh, *"The Department of Everything Else: Highlights of Interior History"*, 1988, pp 1-2.





# Departmental Overview

*I took this job enthusiastically—recognizing that there is truly no higher calling than public service. At Interior, we have the opportunity to make a difference on some of the defining issues of our time: addressing climate change, moving our Country toward energy independence, honoring our Nation's proud conservation legacy; and fulfilling our sacred trust and treaty obligations to Tribes.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
**October 24, 2013**

The Department of the Interior's mission affects the lives of all Americans. Interior has stewardship of 20 percent of the Nation's lands, oversees the responsible development of over 20 percent of U.S. energy supplies, is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States, maintains relationships with 566 federally recognized Tribes, and provides services to more than two million American Indian and Alaska Native peoples. In 2012, Interior's programs contributed an estimated \$371.0 billion to the U.S. economy and supported 2.3 million jobs in activities including outdoor recreation and tourism, energy development, grazing, and timber harvesting.

Interior operates through its component bureaus 401 units in the national park system, 562 national wildlife refuges, and more than 247 million acres of land in the National System of Public Lands. Interior also funds and oversees reclamation of nearly 322,000 acres of abandoned coal mine sites. Interior works to ensure America's spectacular landscapes, unique natural life, cultural resources, and icons are accessible for visitation and protected to endure for future generations. The Department tells and preserves the American story and maintains the special places that symbolize the shared American experience. In 2012, there were 417 million visits to Interior-managed lands. The same year, recreational visits to Interior's lands had an economic benefit to local communities, particularly in rural areas, contributing an estimated \$45 billion in economic activity.

Interior's budget for 2015 proposes \$11.9 billion, a 2.4 percent increase from the 2014 enacted level. This total assumes a fire suppression emergency cap

exemption proposal of \$240.4 million to ensure sufficient funding to meet urgent fire needs and make prudent investments for proactive and responsive solutions to wildland fire challenges. In addition, an estimated \$6.8 billion in permanent funding will become available in 2015. Submitted with this request are legislative proposals to provide full permanent funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund programs, prepare for the centennial of the National Park Service, and authorize a one-year extension of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. Another \$346.0 million is identified for Interior activities as part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative.

The Department's 2015 request is a smart and balanced budget. It sustains support for essential requirements and allows for targeted increases above the 2014 enacted level. Within the overall increase for 2015, \$54.4 million is to cover fixed cost increases. The budget includes \$413.3 million in reductions to offset programmatic requirements. These tight fiscal times demand responsible budget requests that are based on strategic priorities. The Nation deserves no less.

This budget enables the Department to carry out its important missions in resource stewardship, balanced development of energy and mineral resources, water conservation, youth and veterans, resilience in the face of a changing climate, advancement of self-determination and stronger communities for tribal Nations, and fulfilling commitments to Insular communities. The Interior Department's 2015 budget maintains core capabilities to meet these responsibilities and proposes investments in key priorities.

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**Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors** – The 2015 budget invests in a historic effort to upgrade and restore national parks and other public land areas, while engaging thousands of youth, veterans, and others. Through a combination of current and permanent funding and investments identified in the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, the 2015 budget proposes a comprehensive Centennial initiative. In August 2016, the Nation will celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Park Service, recognizing the significance of preserving these lands for this and future generations. Increased investments in current appropriations of \$40.0 million in 2015, combined with permanent investments of \$1.2 billion over three years, will support the public lands and leverage private donations to build a legacy for the second century of the National Park Service. Complementing the budget request, the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative identifies investments of \$100.0 million for NPS deferred maintenance and \$100.0 million for a Centennial Land Management Investment Fund for Interior's land management bureaus and the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service.

Coupled with these efforts is a historic commitment to America's natural and cultural heritage to provide full funding of \$900.0 million annually for Land and Water Conservation Fund programs starting in 2015. Since 1965, this innovative program has used revenue primarily from offshore oil and gas development to enhance parks and open spaces in counties across the Country, large and small. Supporting the protection of public lands and grants to States and local communities, LWCF has been one of the Nation's most effective tools for developing recreation programs, expanding access for hunting and fishing, creating ball fields and other places for children to play and learn, and protecting Civil War battlefields. The 2015 budget proposes total funding for LWCF of \$900.0 million for the bureaus of Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. Within this total, \$350.0 million is requested as current funding and \$550.0 million will be provided through permanent funding. Starting in 2016, LWCF programs will be funded at \$900.0 million annually through authorizing legislation.

**Strengthening Tribal Nations** – The 2015 budget strongly supports the principle of tribal self-determination and improved outcomes across Indian Country as called for by the President in establishing the White House Council on Native Americans, chaired by Secretary Jewell. The budget provides

\$2.6 billion for Indian Affairs, a \$33.6 million increase from 2014, and fully funds the contract support costs Tribes incur as managers of programs serving Native Americans. The budget also proposes a new Tiwahe Initiative, which integrates social services and job training programs to address the interrelated issues of child and family welfare and poverty, with the goal of promoting family stability and strengthening tribal communities. Complementing the budget request, the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also supports investments in education and economic development in Indian Country.

**Powering Our Future** – The budget advances the President's energy objectives and all-of-the-above strategy by encouraging smart and safe domestic renewable and conventional energy development in concert with conservation objectives and improved protections for Americans and their cultural and natural heritage. The budget includes \$94.8 million for renewable energy activities and a total of \$658.4 million for current, fee-based, and permanent funded conventional energy programs. In executing these programs, the Department is working to take a landscape level approach, modernizing programs and practices, improving transparency, streamlining permitting, and strengthening inspection and enforcement of on and offshore development.

**Engaging the Next Generation** – The 2015 budget implements Secretary Jewell's aggressive vision to inspire millions of young people to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors through increased youth volunteer and employment opportunities. This budget proposes \$50.6 million for Interior youth programs, a 37 percent increase from 2014. This increase supports the Department's priority goal to provide 40,000 work and training opportunities for young people and veterans during 2014 and 2015. A key component of the Department's efforts will be partnering with youth organizations through the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation Corps.

**Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies** – The 2015 budget addresses the Nation's water challenges through investments in water conservation, sustainability, and infrastructure critical to the arid western United States and its fragile ecosystems. The budget includes \$66.5 million for WaterSMART programs, nearly a 17 percent increase from 2014. This funding supports the Department's goal to increase by 840,000 acre-feet, the available water supply for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental uses in the



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western United States through water conservation programs by the end of 2015. Interior extends this commitment to Indian Country, honoring Indian water settlements with investments totaling \$147.6 million to bring reliable and potable water to Indian communities, more than a nine percent increase from 2014.

The drought in California and other western States underscores the importance of improving the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change. The President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes a Climate Resilience Fund to invest in developing more resilient communities, and finding solutions to climate challenges through technology development and applied research.

**Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources** – The 2015 budget builds capability and fosters a landscape level understanding needed by Interior and its partners to manage the Nation's natural resources more effectively, while balancing important conservation goals and development objectives. The budget proposes \$889.7 million for research and development activities across the Department, an increase of \$60.4 million over 2014. This funding will increase understanding of natural resources and the factors impacting water availability, ecosystem and species resiliency, energy development, and hazards mitigation, among others. The Department's primary science bureau, the U.S. Geological Survey, provides monitoring, assessment, earth observation, and tools to inform decisions that involve not just natural resources, but also community safety and resiliency. Interior's land management bureaus in partnership with scientists are taking research to the field to address urgent resource challenges. The President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative funds proposes another \$140.0 million in research and development investments across the Department.

In ecosystems across the Nation, Interior will continue to work with local communities and leverage its efforts to improve resiliency and achieve

improved environmental and economic outcomes. The 2015 budget proposes to continue bridging of the Tamiami Trail in the Florida Everglades to improve water flows, invasive species control in the Great Lakes, restoration of fragile environments in California's San Joaquin River and Bay-Delta, and wetlands restoration along the Gulf Coast.

The 2015 budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, to establish a new budget framework for the Wildland Fire Management program that is designed to provide stable funding for fire suppression, while minimizing the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of fire and non-fire programs, as well as reduce fire risk, manage landscapes more comprehensively, and increase the resiliency of public lands and the communities that border them. In this proposed new budget framework, a portion of the funding need for suppression response is funded within the current spending limits and a portion is funded in an adjustment to those limits. In addition, this proposal does not increase overall current spending, as it would reduce the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by an equivalent amount, as is provided for wildfire suppression operations.

**Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections** – The budget includes a number of legislative proposals, including one to extend funding authorization for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program for one year. The 2015 budget also includes revenue generating proposals estimated to result in savings to the Treasury of \$2.6 billion over ten years. The budget includes a number of discretionary user fee proposals to offset certain costs to the taxpayer. The details of the full scope of these proposals are included in the section entitled Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections.

Achieving success in all of these important responsibilities on behalf of the American people is the Interior Department's primary focus. The American people deserve nothing less.

## BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS

(dollars in millions)

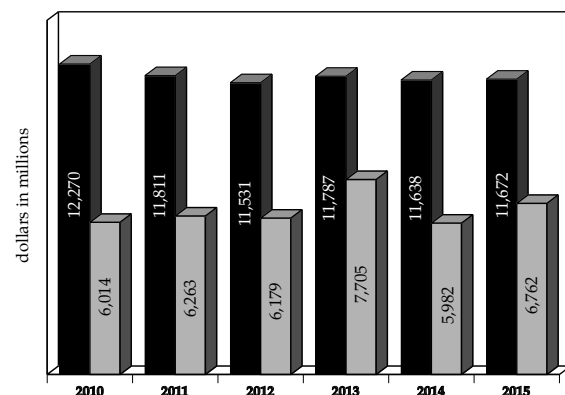
	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>				
Total Current Appropriations ( <i>w/o supplemental</i> )....	10,958	11,638	11,672	+35
Supplemental .....	829	0	0	0
Total Current Appropriations ( <i>w/ supplemental</i> ) .....	11,787	11,638	11,672	+35
Fire Cap Adjustment .....	0	0	240	+240
Total Current Appropriations ( <i>w/ Cap Adjustment</i> ) ....	11,787	11,638	11,912	+275
Permanent Appropriations.....	7,705	5,982	6,762	+781
<b>TOTAL (<i>w/o Cap Adjustment</i>).....</b>	<b>19,492</b>	<b>17,619</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>+816</b>
Total ( <i>w/ Cap Adjustment</i> ).....	19,492	17,619	18,674	+1,056
[ <i>Net discretionary BA w/o Cap Adjustment</i> ].....	[11,621]	[11,465]	[11,533]	[+68]
[ <i>Net discretionary BA w/ Cap Adjustment</i> ] .....	[11,621]	[11,465]	[11,773]	[+308]
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Outer Continental Shelf .....	8,923	8,152	8,248	+96
Onshore Mineral Leasing .....	4,161	3,872	3,945	+72
Other Offsetting Receipts .....	3,452	1,920	1,787	-133
Other Receipts .....	1,187	935	894	-40
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>17,723</b>	<b>14,878</b>	<b>14,874</b>	<b>-4</b>

## THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2015 budget request totals \$11.7 billion in current authority. This is an increase of \$34.8 million over the 2014 enacted level. Of this, \$10.6 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This is \$104.9 million, or a one percent increase, compared to 2014. The 2015 request for the Bureau of Reclamation including the Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.0 billion in current appropriations, a reduction of \$70.1 million and 6.3 percent when compared to the 2014 level.

Interior continues to generate more revenue for the U.S. Treasury than its annual appropriation. In 2015, Interior will generate receipts of nearly \$14.9 billion and propose revenue and savings legislation estimated to generate more than \$2.6 billion over the next decade. The 2015 budget also includes four permanent spending proposals estimated at \$9.9 billion in outlays over the next decade.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDING



**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**  
(dollars in millions)

**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**

Fixed Costs..... [+54.4]

**BLM**

Wild Horse and Burro Management..... +2.8  
Oil and Gas Management -  
Reforms and Oversight..... +9.8  
Oil and Gas Inspections (*shift to fees*)..... -38.0  
Oil and Gas Inspection Fees ..... +48.0  
Transmission Corridors..... +5.0  
Enterprise Geospatial ..... +3.8  
Abandoned Mine Lands ..... +2.8  
Deferred Maintenance..... +4.2  
Land Acquisition Projects..... +5.5  
Grazing Administration (*shift to fees*) ..... -4.8  
Grazing Administration Fees ..... +6.5  
Oregon and California Grant Lands ..... -11.0  
Alaska Conveyance ..... -3.1

**BOEM**

Programmatic EIS Five-Year Plan..... +2.5

**OSM**

Environmental Protection -  
Support States and Tribes ..... +3.8  
Technology Development and Transfer..... +3.4  
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants..... -13.4

**USGS**

Fracking..... +8.3  
Climate Science Centers..... +11.6  
Climate Research and Development..... +4.6  
Carbon Sequestration ..... +2.0  
Environmental Impacts of Uranium Mining.... +3.2  
WaterSMART ..... +6.4  
Big Earth Data Initiative ..... +2.0  
National Civil Applications Program ..... -2.5  
Environments Program Research ..... -3.2  
Cooperative Water Program..... -3.3  
National Geospatial Program ..... -8.0

**FWS**

Combat Wildlife Trafficking ..... +3.0  
Fish and Aquatic Conservation ..... +8.2  
Landscape Conservation Cooperatives ..... +3.2  
Science Support..... +14.4  
National Wildlife Refuge Fund..... -13.2  
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants..... -8.7  
Sage Grouse ..... +4.0  
Consultation and Planning,  
Including Renewable Energy ..... +6.6  
Species Recovery Action..... +10.5  
Listing Activities ..... +2.1  
Environmental Contaminants..... +2.9

**NPS**

Centennial Initiative ..... +40.0  
Youth and Veterans Hiring ..... [+8.0]  
Repair and Rehabilitation Projects ..... [+16.0]  
Expand Volunteer Opportunities in Parks.... [+2.0]  
Conservation Partnerships to  
Engage Youth..... [+4.0]  
Centennial Challenge -  
Leverage Partner Donations..... [+10.0]  
Land Acquisition Projects..... +6.9  
Heritage Partnership Programs  
Grants and Commissions..... -9.5

**INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Tiwahe (Family) Initiative ..... +11.6  
Contract Support..... +4.0  
Trust Natural Resources GIS Activities ..... +2.0  
Post Secondary Education Programs  
and Scholarships ..... +2.3  
Replacement School Construction..... +2.3  
Education Construction - Facilities  
Improvement and Repair ..... -2.0  
Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation ..... +1.6

**Departmental Offices**

Wildland Fire  
Preparedness ..... +34.1  
Resilient Landscapes ..... +30.0  
Insular Affairs Technical Assistance  
and School Safety ..... +4.8  
Department-wide Programs  
Office Consolidation..... +8.4

**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**

**RECLAMATION**

Central Valley Project ..... -34.0  
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund ..... +3.7  
Dam Safety ..... -5.2  
Indian Water Rights Settlements ..... +11.3  
Middle Rio Grande Project..... -3.2  
Native American Programs..... +2.5  
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program..... +4.4  
Research and Development..... -3.9  
Rural Water Programs..... -33.1  
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund..... +6.0  
WaterSMART Program ..... +3.1  
Yakima River Basin..... +3.2



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

**Land** – Interior manages more than 530 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and 53 million acres of submerged land in five Pacific marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over an additional 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

**Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands** – Interior manages 401 units of the national park system, 562 national wildlife refuges, 72 fish hatcheries, and one historic fish hatchery as well as 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 19 national monuments in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

**People** – Interior has about 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

**Volunteers** – Interior benefits from nearly 317,000 volunteers who provide more than 9.3 million hours of annual service, valued at an estimated \$207 million per year.

**Conservation** – Nearly 370,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSM's Abandoned Mine Lands program. The FWS acts to protect over 2,100 endangered and threatened species; 1,519 are in the United States.

**Revenues** – Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2015 are \$14.9 billion.

**Water** – The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 476 dams and 337 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating ten million acres of farmland.

**Energy** – Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce over 21 percent of the Nation's energy, including 16 percent of natural gas, 23 percent of oil, and 42 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity, including 15 percent of hydropower, nine percent of windpower, and 40 percent of geothermal energy. Interior has approved solar energy projects totaling 32 percent of the Nation's installed solar energy capacity.

**Visitation** – Annually, more than 61 million visits are made to BLM public lands, over 280 million visits to national park units, more than 47 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and 90 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

**American Indians** – The Department maintains relationships with 566 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska, and provides support to a service population of more than two million people. The BIE provides education services to nearly 41,000 students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 31 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 95 BIA-funded corrections programs and 188 Bureau and tribal law enforcement programs.

**American Indian Trust** – Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages 167,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee manages approximately \$4.6 billion of trust funds held in about 3,000 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes, and over 393,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

**Science** – Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, managing and protecting the landscape, natural resources, and natural hazards. Data are available to the public from over 8,000 streamgages and 2,700 earthquake sensors. Over 15 million satellite scenes have been downloaded from the Landsat archives since being made available at no cost in 2008, with five million downloaded in 2013 alone. The USGS publishing warehouse contains more than 120,000 USGS-authored citations with full text access to over 80,000 USGS publications.



## Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors

*Atop soaring mountain peaks, alongside bubbling streams, in woodlands and grasslands that stretch over rolling hills, Americans find inspiration in our great outdoors. Just as our diverse and rugged landscapes reflect our national character, the way we care for these open spaces mirrors our commitment to future generations.*

**President Barack Obama**  
September 26, 2013

Throughout American history, the great outdoors have shaped the Nation's character and strengthened its economy. Each year parks, national monuments, wildlife refuges, and Interior's other public lands provide hundreds of millions of visitors the opportunity to recreate on America's land and appreciate the Nation's cultural and natural resources. In 2012, Interior lands hosted 417 million visitors, generating an economic output of \$45 billion and supporting 372,000 jobs. These lands protect unique vistas and cultural icons; watersheds that provide water for wildlife habitat, human consumption, and irrigation; areas that preserve and protect historic uses like hunting and fishing; and sites attract visitors that are economic engines for local communities across the Country.

Over the past few years, there has been much to celebrate about public lands and resource conservation. In 2010, President Obama launched the America's Great Outdoors initiative to develop a 21<sup>st</sup> century conservation and recreation agenda to promote and support innovative community-level efforts to conserve outdoor spaces and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. Instead of dictating policies, America's Great Outdoors turns to communities for local, grassroots conservation initiatives. Interior has worked with its sister agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality to engage the public in framing this agenda.

Connecting people with America's special places includes a shared cultural heritage. In 2013, President Obama established five new national monuments that celebrate the Nation's rich history and natural heritage. The monuments, located in Delaware,

Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, and Washington help tell the story of significant people and extraordinary events in American history.

America's love and appreciation for the outdoors is not new. The Nation's conservation legacy dates back to 1872 with the designation of Yellowstone as the first national park. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt designated Pelican Island in Florida, as the Nation's first national wildlife refuge. In 2014, the Nation celebrates the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Wilderness Act, a historic bipartisan law that has protected nearly 110 million acres for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans. In 2015, the landmark Land and Water Conservation Fund will mark its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. And, in 2016 America will celebrate the centennial of the National Park Service. Widely lauded as "America's Best Idea," NPS has enhanced the quality of life for Americans for nearly 100 years through the physical, mental, and social benefits of outdoor experiences and community engagement.

At the same time, the demands placed on public lands and waters are greater than ever. Population growth, climate change, and resource use place increasing pressures on landscapes and waterways. America is more urban and more diverse than at any time before, and that is especially true of the younger generations. In the increasingly urbanized and plugged-in society of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the threat of a diminished connection between people and the outdoors has never been greater.

The actions taken now will lay the groundwork for a future conservation legacy. To meet these challenges, the 2015 budget requests the resources and authorities to care for this legacy and prepare for

the future. Working in partnership with farmers, ranchers, outdoor enthusiasts, hunters, anglers, business leaders, Tribes, States, and local governments, Interior will expand access to public lands and connect Americans to the outdoors. In doing so, Interior will protect America's cultural heritage and resources for future generations; establish and revitalize great urban parks and community green spaces; conserve and restore large landscapes and working lands and waters; and enhance America's rivers and watersheds.

The 2015 President's budget request maintains the Interior Department's commitment to stewardship of America's Great Outdoors with a current request of \$5.1 billion for programs that include operations of public land management units, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and grants to States and others. This is an increase of \$127.1

million compared to the 2014 enacted level. The budget includes a current request of \$246.0 million for Interior's LWCF programs that conserve lands and support outdoor recreation. An additional \$104.0 million is requested for the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service. A separate legislative proposal includes permanent funding totaling \$550.0 million for both Departments. Across all funding sources and agencies, the Administration proposes to permanently authorize \$900.0 million in annual permanent funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in 2016.

Land management operations will receive \$4.6 billion, an increase of \$105.5 million compared to 2014. This request provides \$1.1 billion to the Bureau of Land Management, \$1.3 billion to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and \$2.3 billion to NPS for operations.

**AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS**  
(dollars in millions)

	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS</b>			
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,071.3	1,058.0	-13.3
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	1,188.3	1,260.0	+71.7
National Park Service .....	2,236.8	2,283.9	+47.1
<b>Subtotal, Land Management Operations .....</b>	<b>4,496.4</b>	<b>4,601.9</b>	<b>+105.5</b>
<b>LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAMS</b>			
Federal Land Acquisition.....	136.1	147.9	+11.8
Fish and Wildlife Service			
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund * ...	27.4	50.0	+22.6
National Park Service			
State Assistance Grants.....	48.1	48.1	0
<b>Subtotal, LWCF Programs .....</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>+34.4</b>
<b>OTHER GRANT PROGRAMS</b>			
Fish and Wildlife Service			
Partnership Programs.....	96.5	87.8	-8.7
National Park Service			
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.....	9.9	10.0	+0.1
Historic Preservation and Battlefield Grants .....	57.6	57.6	0
<b>Subtotal, Other Grant Programs .....</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
<b>RECLAMATION RIVER RESTORATION.....</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>TOTAL, AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS.....</b>	<b>4,992.3</b>	<b>5,119.4</b>	<b>+127.1</b>

\* This table reflects only the portion derived from the LWCF.

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Increased resources include \$1.9 million for BLM's National Landscape Conservation System that will allow BLM to address its highest priority needs in national monuments and national conservation areas, including developing management plans for recently designated units and developing and implementing travel management plans for high-use units. The request includes an increase of \$2.5 million for a FWS-wide effort to expand urban-focused conservation training programs for youth from all backgrounds, providing the conservation training, education, and experience needed to develop America's conservation leaders. The request also includes an increase of \$30.0 million in support of the NPS Centennial, which together with funding proposed separately, will support expanded volunteer opportunities at parks, enhance partnerships with conservation organizations to engage youth in service and conservation projects, hire youth and veterans at parks, and improve the condition of park facilities.

The budget for LWCF includes \$672.3 million for Interior, including a current request of \$246.0 million. This includes \$147.9 million for Federal land acquisition. Of this request, \$39.5 million is for acquisition of Collaborative Landscape Projects to address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service. The current request also includes \$50.0 million for FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants and \$48.1 million for NPS State Assistance grants. The permanent proposal for Interior is \$426.3 million, including \$299.3 million for Federal land acquisition, of which \$154.7 million is identified for CLP projects, \$50.0 million for FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants, \$52.0 million for NPS State Assistance grants, and \$25.0 million for the NPS Urban Parks and Recreation Fund grants.

The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture followed a rigorous merit-based evaluation process to select landscapes for investment. After evaluation and prioritizing multiple ecosystems, they selected eight landscapes for current and permanent funding in 2015:

- California Southwest Desert.
- National Trails System.
- Florida Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative.
- South Carolina Longleaf Pine.

- Upper Rio Grande in New Mexico and Colorado.
- Grassland/Prairie Potholes in the Dakotas.
- High Divide in Idaho and Montana.
- Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in Wyoming.

The LWCF proposal includes \$15.0 million in current and permanent funds to specifically improve access, including \$2.5 million for recreational access in parks and \$12.5 million for improved access to refuge and BLM public lands for sportsmen and hunters.

Other assistance programs included in America's Great Outdoors will receive \$155.4 million, a decrease of \$8.6 million. This includes \$87.8 million for FWS partnership grants, of which \$34.1 million is for North American Wetlands Conservation grants, \$3.7 million is for Neotropical Migratory Bird grants, and \$50.0 million is for State and Tribal Wildlife grants. Funding for NPS includes \$10.0 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program and \$57.6 million for historic preservation grants, of which \$56.4 million is for Historic Preservation Fund grants and \$1.2 million is for American Battlefield Protection Program grants.

The Bureau of Reclamation river restoration projects are funded at \$116.0 million, a decrease of \$4.2 million compared to 2014. These projects are identified as part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative because of their direct benefit to the restoration of important watershed ecosystems in the West. Included in this total is \$32.0 million for Reclamation's San Joaquin River Restoration Program, an increase of \$6.0 million, which will primarily be used for the Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Channel and Structural Improvements Project to implement two of the highest priority projects identified in the Settlement of *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Rodgers* and authorized in the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act.

In the national dialogue about the development of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, Americans reiterated the importance of open spaces and recreation to their quality of life, health, and commitment to conservation. National parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM public lands provide recreation experiences that include many forms: camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, boating, bird watching, biking, swimming, and many other activities. Many water-related recreational activities have been made available as a result of Reclamation projects. The resources



provided in the 2015 President's budget will allow the bureaus to provide important visitor services such as interpretive programs, displays, videos, and other visitor facilities in addition to providing access to the spectacular land, water, wildlife, and

cultural features themselves. By focusing on visitor services, increasing volunteer opportunities, youth engagement, and safeguarding access for recreation, Interior ensures that public lands and cultural objects will be preserved for future generations.

<b>2015 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND</b> (dollars in millions)			
	Current	Permanent	Total
<b>GRANTS TO STATES</b>			
LWCF State and Local Assistance Grants .....	48.1	52.0	100.1
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Grants .....	50.0	50.0	100.0
Forest Legacy Grants .....	53.0	47.0	100.0
Urban Parks and Recreation Grants .....	0	25.0	25.0
<b>Total, Grants to States .....</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>325.1</b>
<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	25.0	64.4	89.4
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	55.0	113.8	168.8
National Park Service .....	55.9	115.1	171.0
U.S. Forest Service .....	51.0	76.7	127.7
Interior Office of Valuation Services .....	12.0	6.0	18.0
<b>Total, Land Acquisition Total .....</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>574.9</b>
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	246.0	426.3	672.3
Subtotal, Department of Agriculture .....	104.0	123.7	227.7
<b>TOTAL, LWCF FUNDING .....</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>

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## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

*The national park idea has been nurtured by each succeeding generation of Americans. Today, across our land, the national park system represents America at its best. Each park contributes to a deeper understanding of the history of the United States and our way of life; of the natural processes which have given form to our land, and to the enrichment of the environment in which we live.*

**George B. Hartzog, Jr., NPS Director 1964-1972**

In 1916, NPS was charged with a dual mission—to make the parks accessible to all while preserving them for future generations. America has changed dramatically since the birth of NPS, and this once revolutionary concept of preserving the Nation's most significant natural and cultural resources has evolved into a quintessential symbol of the Nation. The responsibilities of NPS now extend to 401 units that receive hundreds of millions of visitors each year. Many of these units challenge and expand the predominantly wilderness image of national parks from 100 years ago, encompassing urban centers, cultural venues, and sites that document America in all of its complexity.

Prior to 1916, the Federal government only sporadically engaged in preserving public lands and focused mainly on the western United States. In 1832, Congress established the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, and in 1872 Yellowstone National Park was established. In 1890, Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (now part of Kings Canyon) National Parks were created. In 1906, the Antiquities Act gave the President the authority to declare national monuments. Among numerous other sites, this Act allowed for the protection of the Grand Canyon National Monument in 1908.

However, there was no specific organization, let alone uniform policies for the management of this growing assembly of parks and monuments.

National parks were administered by the Secretary of the Interior, but as in the case of Yellowstone, patrolled by soldiers detailed by the Secretary of War. The national monuments were administered in various ways: monuments of military significance by the Secretary of War, those within or adjacent to national forests were placed under the Department of Agriculture, and the rest were administered by the Department of the Interior.

By 1916, the Interior Department was responsible for 14 national parks and 21 national monuments but had no organization to manage them. Stephen T. Mather, a businessman and conservationist who was an early proponent of creating a Federal agency to specifically oversee national parks, became the founding director of NPS in 1917 and served until 1929. Mather's lasting legacy was the creation of a professional civil service organization and the establishment of systematic criteria for adding new properties to the national park system.

Today's NPS covers over 84 million acres, encompassing 401 park units. The support of over 150 non-profit park friends groups, 65 cooperating associations, and 246,000 volunteers plays a crucial role in advancing the NPS mission.

The NPS also helps administer dozens of affiliated sites—the National Heritage Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, and National Trails. Additionally, NPS works with States, Tribes, local governments, and other partners to protect natural, cultural, and recreational resources outside of the park units. This assistance takes

the form of grants, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Conservation Assistance grants and Historic Preservation Fund grants, or through technical assistance from programs such as the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program.

In 2016, NPS heads into its second century, a defining moment

offering an opportunity to celebrate America's conservation and cultural heritage and to invest in improvements for the next century of stewardship.



The NPS seeks to recommit to the preservation of these special places, to invest wisely in the system's most important assets, to use parks to enhance informal learning, engage volunteers, provide training opportunities to youth, and to enhance the NPS' ability to leverage partnerships to accomplish its mission. The President's budget request proposes a robust Federal investment through a three-pronged funding strategy of current and permanent funding, and inclusion in the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. This significant investment will include:

- \$30.0 million for NPS operations to expand volunteer opportunities at parks, engage youth in service and conservation projects, hire youth and veterans at parks, and improve the condition of park facilities.
- Funds for matching NPS Centennial Challenge projects and programs at national parks to catalyze creative initiatives to improve visitor services, support outreach to new audiences, and leverage partnerships to reinvigorate the parks and connect with communities. Requested are \$100.0 million a year for three years from new, permanent funds and \$10.0 million in current funds in the 2015 budget's Centennial Challenge account.
- \$200.0 million a year for three years in new, permanent funds, to complete high-

priority deferred maintenance projects which are needed to ensure that parks can complete their missions and serve visitors safely and effectively.

- \$100.0 million as part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative to complete high-priority deferred maintenance projects.
- The opportunity for NPS to compete for an additional \$100.0 million a year for three years, in project funding to meet conservation and maintenance needs through a Centennial Land Management Investment Fund as part of a new, permanent proposal. Also, \$100.0 million is included as part of the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security initiative. Project funding will be awarded competitively to Interior's public lands bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service.

Overall, the Centennial initiative—including current, permanent, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources—will allow NPS to ensure that 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE (dollars in millions)			
	Current	Permanent	Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			
Operations .....	+30.0	0	0
Centennial Challenge.....	+10.0	+100.0	0
Construction.....	0	+200.0	+100.0
<b>Subtotal, NPS.....</b>	<b>+40.0</b>	<b>+300.0</b>	<b>+100.0</b>
<b>CENTENNIAL LAND MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT FUND.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+100.0</b>	<b>+100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL, CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE .....</b>	<b>+40.0</b>	<b>+400.0</b>	<b>+200.0</b>





## Strengthening Tribal Nations

*Standing up for justice and tribal sovereignty; increasing economic opportunity; expanding quality health care; protecting native homelands — this is the foundation we can build on. This is the progress that we can make together.*

*President Barack Obama  
November 13, 2013*

On June 26, 2013, President Obama appointed Interior Secretary Sally Jewell as the Chair of the White House Council on Native American Affairs. To underscore the President's commitment to effective partnerships with American Indian and Alaska Native communities, the Council was established by Executive Order to enable Federal agencies to work more collaboratively and effectively with federally recognized Tribes to advance their economic and social priorities. The Council is focusing its efforts on advancing five priorities that mirror issues tribal leaders have raised in annual White House Tribal Nations Conferences, including:

- Promoting sustainable economic development and job growth.
- Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of tribal justice systems.
- Expanding and improving educational opportunities for Native American youth.
- Protecting and supporting the sustainable management of Native lands, environments, and natural resources.
- Supporting greater access to and control over nutrition and healthcare, including special efforts to confront historic health disparities and chronic diseases.

Reaffirming the Department of the Interior's commitment to Native Americans, Secretary Jewell has advocated Strengthening Tribal Nations as a key priority for the Department. The White House Council is a comprehensive multi-year effort to improve conditions for American Indians and Alaska Natives throughout Indian Country. Informed by consultation with the Tribes and reflective of tribal

priorities, Interior's 2015 budget continues to focus on improving self-determination for tribal Nations, safety of Indian communities, trust resource management, and post secondary, elementary, and secondary education.

The 2015 budget request for Indian Affairs is \$2.6 billion, \$33.6 million above the 2014 enacted level. The current budget request is complemented by a proposal for education and economic development in Indian Country as part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS (dollars in millions)

2014 Enacted .....	2,531.3
2015 Request .....	<u>2,564.9</u>
Change .....	+33.6

### CHANGES

<b>Strengthening Tribal Nations .....</b>	<b>+26.5</b>
Advancing Nation-to-Nation Relationships .....	+5.2
Supporting Indian Families and Protecting Indian Country .....	+11.6
Supporting Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources .....	+3.7
Advancing Indian Education .....	+6.0
<b>Achieving Better Results at Lower Costs .</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Transfer of Indian Arts and Crafts Board .	+1.3
Program Reductions .....	-3.8
<b>Fixed Costs .....</b>	<b>+9.7</b>

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## ADVANCING NATION-TO-NATION RELATIONSHIPS

In November 2013, President Obama hosted the fifth annual White House Tribal Nations Conference. The event included thirteen Cabinet members and dozens of senior Administration officials who met with representatives from the 566 federally recognized Tribes on a wide range of issues including advancing the government-to-government relationship, economic development, housing, excellence in education, energy, infrastructure, law enforcement, cultural protection, natural resources, and Native American youth.

The input gained since the first White House Tribal Nations Conference has helped guide the Administration's priorities and decisionmaking processes. This input has informed legislative and programmatic initiatives and funding priorities in the 2015 budget, including full funding for contract support costs.

The 2015 President's budget request for contract support is \$251.0 million, an increase of \$4.0 million above the 2014 enacted level. Based on the most recent analysis, the requested amount will fully fund the estimated 2015 contract support need. The availability of contract support cost funding is a key factor in tribal decisions to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs, furthering self-governance and Indian self-determination. The Interior Department fully funded estimated contract support costs in 2014. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to consult with Tribes to develop streamlined mechanisms and a long-term approach to advancing these shared goals.

To further enhance the Nation-to-Nation relationship, Indian Affairs is continuing its comprehensive look at the regulations addressing how Indian groups apply for and receive Federal recognition as an Indian Tribe. The Department is reviewing comments recently received and plans to proceed with a proposed rule for publication in the Federal Register. After another round of consultations and a formal comment period, Indian Affairs plans to publish the final rule in 2014. In addition, the 2015 budget proposes language to clarify the Department's authority to take Indian land into trust and amend the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, thereby reducing significant delays in processing land into trust applications.

## SUPPORTING INDIAN FAMILIES AND PROTECTING INDIAN COUNTRY

Supporting Indian families and ensuring public safety are top priorities for the President and tribal leaders. As part of the President's commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, BIA proposes the Tiwahe Initiative, a new effort to support community and cultural awareness in Indian Country. Tiwahe means family in the Lakota language.

Child abuse and neglect are serious and persistent problems among Indian populations in the United States. The impact of child maltreatment in many Indian communities has been devastating. It has disrupted extended family support networks and broken up families through placements outside the community. Children living in poverty are far more likely to be exposed to violence and psychological trauma, both at home and in the surrounding community. Indian communities are plagued by high rates of poverty, substance abuse, suicide, and violent crime. The U. S. Census Bureau recently reported that between the years 2007-2011, 23.9 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived in poverty; a figure that exceeded the national poverty rate of 14.3 percent.

The 2015 budget includes a comprehensive and integrated approach to address the interrelated problems of poverty, violence, and substance abuse faced by Indian communities. The proposed increase of \$11.6 million for social services and job training programs will support the initiative by providing culturally-appropriate services with the goal of empowering individuals and families through health promotion, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. In its initial phase, the Tiwahe Initiative will expand BIA's capacity in current programs that address Indian children and family issues and job training needs.

To promote public safety and community resilience in Indian communities, the 2015 budget maintains resources to build on recent successes in reducing violent crime and implements a new goal to lower repeat incarceration in Indian Country. The goal of the pilot program is to lower rates of repeat incarceration at the three targeted reservations of Red Lake, Ute Mountain, and Duck Valley by a total of three percent by September 30, 2015. To achieve this goal, BIA will implement a comprehensive

**PRIORITY GOAL**  
**SAFER AND MORE RESILIENT**  
**COMMUNITIES IN INDIAN COUNTRY.**

**GOAL:** Reduce repeat incarceration in Indian communities.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in three target tribal communities by three percent through a comprehensive “alternatives to incarceration” strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social services needs through tribal and Federal partnerships.

“alternatives to incarceration” strategy, that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social services needs, by utilizing alternative courts, increased treatment opportunities, probation programs, and interagency and intergovernmental partnerships with tribal, Federal, and State stakeholders. The BIA had sizable success in meeting the violent crime reduction goals related to its previous agency performance goal. The strategy to meet the goal included increased community policing, tactical deployments, and interagency and intergovernmental partnerships. With the same resolve, BIA will strive to meet its new goals.

**SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE**  
**STEWARDSHIP OF TRUST RESOURCES**

The BIA’s trust programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs assist tribal landowners in optimizing the sustainable stewardship and use of resources, providing many benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources.

Taking land into trust is one of the most important functions Interior undertakes on behalf of Indian Tribes. Homelands are essential to the health, safety, social, cultural, and economic welfare of tribal governments. In 2013, Interior acquired 32,148 acres of land in trust on behalf of Indian Tribes and individuals and approved 438 fee-to-trust applications. The Administration has set an ambitious goal of placing

more than 500,000 acres of land into trust by the end of 2016. To that end, BIA has processed more than 1,500 land-into-trust applications, accepting more than 240,500 acres in trust on behalf of Tribes since 2009. The BIA intends to build on this progress to meet or exceed the 500,000 acre goal.

The BIA is striving to increase the economic utilization of Indian lands. In addition to implementing the Helping Expedite Responsible Tribal Homeownership Act provisions for tribal leasing approval, Indian Affairs continues to implement other new Federal leasing regulations finalized in early 2013. The updated regulations encourage and accelerate economic development in Indian Country. The revised regulations reformed the former antiquated, one-size-fits-all Federal surface leasing regulations for Tribes and individual Indians. The rule defines specific processes, with enforceable timelines, through which BIA must review leases and permits. The regulation establishes separate, simplified processes for residential, business, and renewable energy development, so that, for example, a lease for a single family home is distinguished from a large solar energy project.

The 2015 budget will continue funding resource stewardship with expanded science and technical support started in 2014, including research, analysis, and technical support activities for the development of alternative and conventional energy sources, sustainable management of natural resources such as land, water, oceans, endangered and invasive species, and climate adaptation and resilience. In addition, the Indian Affairs budget proposes \$35.7 million for Indian land and water settlements in the 2015 budget, which is equal to the 2014 enacted level. The Bureau of Reclamation’s request for authorized water settlements in 2015 is \$112.0 million, an increase of \$12.3 million over the 2014 enacted level.

**ADVANCING INDIAN EDUCATION**

*We know that education is the opportunity that lifts Indian children from the current into the future.*

**Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior**  
**June 27, 2013**

Native American youth are the most important economic and social resource of any Tribe, and their education is vital to the well being of Indian



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Country. The 2015 budget request for the Bureau of Indian Education is \$794.4 million, \$5.6 million over the 2014 enacted level. Included within this funding request are programs that will advance the Department's continuing commitment to American Indian education.

A thriving educational system for American Indian students is essential for the long-term health and vitality of Native American communities and is a critical component of the broader initiative to strengthen tribal communities. In 2013, Secretary Jewell and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan convened an American Indian Education Study Group to address needed reforms to American Indian elementary and secondary education and seek higher levels of academic achievement.

The Study Group is overseen by Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, and includes representatives from BIE, Department of Education, leading academics, and Department of Defense educational system. Foundational issues the group is evaluating include: the creation of a relevant curriculum; the need for retention and recruitment of effective teachers; the application of appropriate pedagogical practices; and addressing the student achievement gap. The work will be done in concert with President Obama's initiative to support tribal self-determination. The group has traveled the Country to listen to BIE and tribal school employees, parents, and students directly impacted by the BIE system. They will conduct tribal consultations to gather tribal views and input on recommendations for improving educational outcomes in schools.

### **INDIAN LAND BUY-BACK PROGRAM**

In 2013, the Land Buy-Back Program continued to implement the land consolidation portion of the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement. In the Settlement, \$1.9 billion was set aside to consolidate fractionated ownership of land interests in Indian Country. Under the terms of the Settlement, the Department of the Interior has until November 2022, to expend the funding to acquire, at fair market value, fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing sellers. Fractionation has been identified as a key impediment to economic development and is a significant factor in the complexity and cost of managing the Indian Trust. Lands acquired through the program will remain in trust or restricted status and are immediately consolidated for beneficial use by tribal communities including energy development, farming, and timbering.

In December 2013, in a major step toward implementing the historic Settlement, Interior made initial purchase offers for fractional interests at three locations: Pine Ridge Reservation, Makah Indian Reservation, and Rosebud Reservation. Purchasing interests at fair market value from willing sellers will ultimately strengthen tribal sovereignty by supporting the consolidation of tribal lands. In 2014, the Land Buy-Back Program will extend offers to additional individual owners with fractional interests at these and other locations to increase the number of trust or restricted acres in tribal land bases. The program is focusing on the most fractionated locations and using a detailed mass appraisal method where feasible to achieve the most cost-effective acquisition of fractional interests.



## Powering Our Future

*We will take a landscape level approach to all forms of energy development and, as called for in the President's Climate Action Plan, re-double our efforts on renewable energy.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
July 12, 2013*

In response to the President's call for an "all-of-the-above" energy strategy, the Department of the Interior has made safe and environmentally responsible domestic energy development a priority. Domestic production has grown each year the President has been in office, with oil production currently higher than at any time in the past two decades and natural gas production at its highest level ever. Renewable electricity generation from wind, solar, and geothermal sources has doubled since 2009.

Interior's focus on powering America's energy future supports an all-inclusive approach—one that responsibly manages the development of conventional and renewable resources on the Nation's public lands. As part of this balance, Interior's energy programs implement the President's Climate Action Plan goals to reduce the Nation's carbon footprint. Through leadership in renewable energy development and scientific advancement in breakthrough areas such as carbon sequestration and methane capture, Interior is working with partners to achieve the President's objective to leave a cleaner, more stable environment for future generations.

The Department's resource programs are working to achieve a responsible balance between reducing reliance on imported oil and broadening the Nation's energy portfolio. At the same time, Interior uses the best available science to choose the right places to develop and to enforce strong safety standards in that development in order to ensure adequate protection of workers, the public, and the environment.

The Department serves as a significant steward of the Nation's public lands, managing one-fifth of the Nation's landmass and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Energy produced from all Interior

lands in 2012 contributed an estimated \$230 billion to the U.S. economy and supported 1.2 million jobs. That production included 626 million barrels of crude oil, five trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and 460 million tons of coal. Under Interior's stewardship, responsible domestic energy development, both conventional and renewable, has made significant contributions to the Nation's energy security and to the clean energy economy of the future.

Just five years ago in 2009, there was not a single commercial solar energy project on or under development on Federal lands. Since then, Interior has authorized 50 renewable energy projects—solar, wind, and geothermal—on or through public lands. If fully developed, these projects will provide nearly 14,000 megawatts of power—enough to power more than 4.8 million homes and support more than 20,000 construction and operations jobs, according to developer estimates.

The Interior Department plays a significant role in supporting and responsibly managing the current boom in domestic oil production as production from Federal and Indian lands and waters makes up 27 percent of total domestic oil production. Offshore, in 2012, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Safety and Environmental Enforcement oversaw production of nearly 474 million barrels of oil, which accounts for 76 percent of crude oil production from Federal and Indian lands and waters. The remaining 24 percent is from an onshore sales volume of 152 million barrels on Federal and Indian lands.

At the end of 2013, there were 40 deepwater floating rigs drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, up from 37 at the beginning of the year. Across all permit categories, BSEE approved 507 shallow water and

545 deepwater well permits in 2013. The Energy Information Administration, in the Department of Energy, projects offshore production will continue to grow from 2015 through 2040, as the pace of development activity quickens and new, large development projects, predominantly in the deepwater and ultra-deepwater portions of the Gulf of Mexico, are brought into production.

In December 2013, President Obama signed into law legislation to implement the U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Hydrocarbons Agreement. This historic agreement makes nearly 1.5 million acres of the OCS more accessible for exploration and production activities, and establishes a framework for U.S. offshore oil and gas companies and Mexico's Petroleos Mexicanos to jointly develop transboundary reservoirs. Estimates by BOEM indicate this area contains as much as 172 million barrels of oil and 304 billion cubic feet of natural gas. The Transboundary Agreement establishes the process through which U.S. companies and PEMEX can individually develop the resources on each side of the border while protecting each Nation's interests and resources. Relevant agencies on both sides of the boundary will review all plans for the development of transboundary reservoirs, and additional requirements may be set before development activities are allowed to begin.

In 2015, the Department will continue to advance a suite of oil and gas management reforms to get the best return for the taxpayer, encourage diligent development, and strengthen revenue collection processes. These efforts will capitalize on the reorganization of the former Minerals Management Service, completed in 2012, into BOEM, BSEE, and within the Office of the Secretary, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Together, these reforms will promote maximum transparency in agency decisions and processes, a priority for the Administration.

As the steward for the development of the Nation's oil and gas resources, Interior is keenly aware of its responsibilities to collect, disburse, and verify Federal and Indian energy and other natural resource revenues on behalf of all Americans. In 2013, the Department disbursed over \$13 billion of Federal revenue collections and \$933 million of Indian revenue collections. The total of \$14.2 billion in revenue generated from energy production on Federal and Indian lands and waters was an increase of \$2.0 billion or 17 percent over the previous year. The 2013 increase in disbursements is attributed primarily

to over \$2.7 billion in bonus bids received for new oil and gas leases in Federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico. The revenues were distributed to Federal, State, local, and tribal accounts to support critical reclamation, conservation, recreation, and historic preservation projects. State and local governments apply the revenues to meet a variety of needs ranging from school funding to infrastructure improvements and water conservation projects. Interior transferred \$8.6 billion directly to the U.S. Treasury, making the Department's mineral revenue collections a significant source of the Nation's non-tax revenue.

Total funding, including current and permanent sources, for the Powering Our Future initiative in 2015 is \$753.2 million, an increase of \$40.7 million over the 2014 level. Within this request is \$589.4 million in current funding. This is a decrease of \$8.3 million from the 2014 level.

## **PRIORITY GOAL**

### **ONSHORE OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT**

**GOAL:** Improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased inspection of high-risk oil and gas production cases.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, BLM will increase the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels, which is equivalent to covering as much as 95 percent of the potential high-risk cases.

## **PRIORITY GOAL**

### **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**GOAL:** Increase the approved capacity for production of energy from domestic renewable resources to support a growing economy and protect our national interests while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and climate changing greenhouse gas emissions.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, increase approved capacity authorized for solar, wind, and geothermal renewable energy resources affecting Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 16,500 megawatts since 2009.

Combined current and permanent funding for conventional energy and compliance activities totals \$658.4 million, an increase of \$37.5 million over the 2014 level. Within this total is \$494.6 million in current funding, a decrease of \$11.6 million from 2014. The decrease is more than offset by proposals in fees and permanent sources. The Department will manage \$163.8 million in funding for conventional energy activities from fees and permanent sources, including fees charged for inspections, applications for permits to drill, and funding from the Permit Processing Improvement Fund established by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act. Spending from fees and permanent funding related to onshore oil and gas activities increases \$49.1 million from the 2014 level, reflecting a proposal to expand onshore oil and gas inspection activities and offset the Bureau of Land Management inspection program costs to the taxpayer with fees from industry.

The 2015 request for Powering Our Future programs includes \$94.8 million for renewable energy activities, a \$3.2 million increase over the 2014

level. The 2015 budget request maintains the Department's emphasis on strategic investments to advance renewable energy development, encourage domestic energy production, enhance environmental enforcement functions, expand training and electronic inspection capabilities, and fund operational safety improvements.

The 2015 request also assumes several legislative and administrative proposals related to energy programs described more fully in the Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections section. In particular, the request includes a package of oil and gas program reforms that combines administrative reforms with legislative changes. These proposals include royalty reforms, changes to encourage diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improvements to revenue collection processes. In total, this package of reforms is estimated to generate \$2.5 billion in revenues to the Treasury over the period 2015-2024, of which the legislative components are estimated to generate \$1.7 billion.

POWERING OUR FUTURE (dollars in millions)			
	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	29.1	29.2	+0.2
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	34.0	33.4	-0.6
Bureau of Reclamation .....	1.1	1.2	+0.1
U.S. Geological Survey .....	5.4	6.4	+1.0
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	11.1	13.6	+2.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	8.0	8.0	0
Office Insular Affairs .....	3.0	3.0	0
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<b>CONVENTIONAL ENERGY AND COMPLIANCE</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	133.4	154.8	+21.4
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	132.9	136.4	+3.4
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	202.6	204.6	+2.0
U.S. Geological Survey .....	27.1	34.2	+7.1
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	3.1	3.1	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	2.4	2.4	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	119.4	122.9	+3.5
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>620.9</b>	<b>658.4</b>	<b>+37.5</b>
<b>TOTAL, POWERING OUR FUTURE .....</b>	<b>712.5</b>	<b>753.2</b>	<b>+40.7</b>



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## BALANCING CONVENTIONAL AND RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Secretary Jewell's vision supports a strong agenda to strengthen the economy and ensure the Nation's rich conservation legacy passes to the next generation—a path forward that includes balanced development.

### Responsible Development of Conventional Energy

- The Gulf of Mexico contributes about 25 percent of U.S. domestic oil production and 11 percent of domestic gas production, and is home to a number of world-class producing basins, including many in deepwater areas increasingly accessible with new technology. Following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident, the Department implemented the most significant drilling and safety reforms in U.S. history.
- In 2013, the U. S. Geological Survey released an updated oil and gas resource assessment for the Bakken Formation and a new assessment for the Three Forks Formation in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The updated assessment for oil represents a twofold increase over what has previously been thought; the gas estimate represents a nearly threefold increase in mean natural gas and a nearly threefold increase in mean natural gas liquids resources from the prior assessment in 2008.
- The interagency Bakken Federal Executive Group continued the dialogue on ways to facilitate development of oil and gas resources in the booming Bakken Formation. The group identified several action items to advance production of oil and gas in the Bakken and explore collaborative ways to work with State agencies and industry to help reduce natural gas flaring in the area.

**Developing Renewable Energy** – President Obama's comprehensive Climate Action Plan challenged Interior to re-double efforts on the renewable energy program to increase capacity by an additional 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy production on public lands and waters by 2020.

- The BOEM held the Nation's first-ever competitive lease sale for renewable energy in Federal waters. The lease sale auctioned two leases for a wind energy area of 164,750 acres offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island for wind energy development. If fully built out, production from these areas could generate enough combined energy to power more than one million homes.
- In September 2013, the Interior Department completed the Nation's second competitive lease sale for renewable energy in Federal waters, garnering \$1.6 million in high bids for 112,799 acres on the Outer Continental Shelf offshore Virginia. The BOEM is expected to announce additional auctions for wind energy areas offshore Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, in 2014.
- Interior announced the approval of a major wind energy project in Arizona that, when built, will provide up to 500 megawatts to the electricity grid, enough energy to power up to 175,000 homes and create approximately 750 jobs through construction and operations. The project, proposed by BP Wind Energy North America, Inc., would erect up to 243 wind turbines on Federal lands as part of the Mohave County Wind Farm in northwestern Arizona.
- The BLM approved a new 40 megawatt geothermal project in California, the Casa Diablo IV Geothermal Energy Project, located in Mono County, which will construct up to 16 new production and injection wells, multiple pipelines, and an electric transmission line. The project is estimated to generate more than 180 construction and permanent jobs, and when completed, produce enough energy to power 36,000 homes.
- Interior announced changes to regulations, enabling the Fish and Wildlife Service to better monitor and address the long-term impacts of renewable energy projects and other activities on federally-protected eagles. In addition to these immediate changes, FWS will continue its comprehensive review of all eagle permitting regulations to determine if other modifications are necessary to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.



## Engaging the Next Generation

*When we spark a fire of passion for the outdoors in our children, we give them a lifelong gift of being able to enjoy nature and live healthier lives. We also lay the foundation for the next generation of conservationists, scientists, business leaders, teachers, and beyond that will understand the key role that national parks and public lands play in local communities, drawing visitors and boosting the economy.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
April 25, 2013*

A key priority for Secretary Jewell is the engagement of the public in Interior's mission, particularly America's young people. The future of the public lands depends upon young people becoming active stewards of the environment throughout their lives. Interior has a unique opportunity to harness the strong spirit of community service and volunteerism alive within the Nation's youth, and encourage them to use their time, energy, and talent to enjoy and conserve natural and cultural treasures.

The Department of the Interior plays a key role in improving the Nation's future by introducing, involving, and encouraging the next generation as stewards of cultures, history, lands, waters, and wildlife. In this dynamic and changing Nation, more and more people are isolated from the outdoors in cities and large urban areas. Young people are increasingly drawn indoors and are becoming inactive and disconnected from nature and the outdoors. The Department's unique assets provide great opportunities to connect this generation to the outdoors and the Nation's natural and cultural resources, in exciting and meaningful ways.

To address the growing disconnect between young people and the outdoors, Interior has developed strategies to promote public-private partnerships and collaborative efforts across all levels of government to connect young people with the land and inspire them to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors. The result will maximize opportunities for youth through visitor and educational programs, partnerships, volunteerism, and employment. These efforts can also tap into technological enhancements that could expand opportunities for travel and tourism and life-long learning.

In 2009, the Department established a comprehensive youth program with strong performance goals to engage, educate, and employ youth. Since then, Interior has built one of the largest and most visible youth programs at the national level, providing employment opportunities for more than 93,000 young people and veterans through direct hires and partnerships on public lands. These efforts have complemented the First Lady's *Let's Move America* initiative by encouraging young people to spend time outside. Building on this vision, Secretary Jewell challenged the Department to expand these efforts in new ways including new applications and other technological tools, an emphasis on cities and population centers, and incorporating youth activities into the core operations of Interior's bureaus.

Partnerships are an essential aspect of Interior's youth activities. The Department's bureaus partner with a broad spectrum of youth and conservation-oriented organizations and communities, leveraging resources to multiply the benefits of the Federal investment. For example, in May 2013, Secretary Jewell announced awards for 22 projects in ten States to support conservation employment and mentoring opportunities for more than 600 young people across the Country. Grants totaling \$4.2 million helped leverage \$2.9 million from the private sector for projects, including the San Joaquin River Weed Management and Jobs Creation Project. Located in an area with high unemployment and poverty rates as well as high rates of childhood obesity and asthma, this partnership with River Partners and the San Joaquin Regional Conservation Corps employed local youth, ages 18 to 25. The project involved invasive species mapping, monitoring, and management along the San Joaquin River in Merced County,

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California to restore a self-sustaining population of native fish to the highly degraded San Joaquin River. The project was supported with \$72,000 from the Bureau of Reclamation and \$50,000 in non-Federal funds from companies including Wells Fargo.

As part of the national response to Hurricane Sandy, Secretary Jewell launched the National Parks of New York Harbor Conservation and Resiliency Corps, a partnership with the City of New York and the Student Conservation Association providing approximately 200 jobs for young people in 2013 to participate in Hurricane Sandy recovery and clean-up efforts. This pilot will serve as a blueprint for what is expected to be a multi-year program for young adults from around the region to assist in the response, recovery, and mitigation of Hurricane Sandy damage within national parks, refuges, and their partner sites in New York City and New Jersey. The Corps will initially focus on Gateway National Recreation Area and adjoining New York City parklands at Jamaica Bay. The Corps will strengthen high priority Hurricane Sandy recovery and mitigation efforts and serve as a model of the power of public-private partnerships to boost youth employment and connect young people to the great outdoors.

The Department is a Federal leader for land and resource based youth programs, working with the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies to plan and implement the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conservation Service Corps. The 21CSC is a bold, national effort designed to put America's youth and veterans to work restoring and enhancing the great outdoors. As a dynamic and innovative initiative, the Corps inspires and engages youth in communities across the Nation. On November 7, 2013, the Department announced an initial group of 91 approved organizations to partner and help the Obama Administration implement the 21CSC. From the Anchorage Park Foundation in Alaska, to Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps in Santa Rosa, California, to Vermillion Community College in Ely, Minnesota, to Virginia's Office on Community Services in Richmond, Virginia, to the Chesapeake Conservation Corps in Annapolis, Maryland, the initial 91 organizations will serve as models of the values that 21CSC represents.

These organizations will be important partners hosting young people and veterans in supervised crews or small teams to improve and protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and historic resources. In the coming months, the 21CSC National Council, consisting of eight Federal departments, will focus on recruiting additional member organizations in

### **PRIORITY GOAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

**GOAL:** Build the next generation of conservation and community leaders by supporting youth employment at the Department of the Interior.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will provide 40,000 work and training opportunities over two fiscal years, 2014 and 2015, for individuals ages 15 to 25 to support the mission of the Department.

urban areas and investing in training and career pathways for a diverse group of participants.

Secretary Jewell has established ambitious goals to engage and employ the next generation in America's great outdoors. To support the goal of providing 100,000 work and training opportunities to young people and veterans on public lands, Secretary Jewell plans to raise \$20 million from private partners by 2017 to support the 21CSC. On January 8, 2014, Secretary Jewell announced a \$1.0 million commitment by American Eagle Outfitters, Inc. to a public-private partnership that will provide positive experiences for young people and veterans on the public lands to offer both employment and meaningful connections to the outdoors.

In 2015, the budget seeks to increase or maintain funding for the Department's youth programs. The budget proposes to fund \$50.6 million for youth programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Geological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation, a collective \$13.6 million increase in programs over 2014 enacted funding levels. Youth programs are particularly sensitive to variations in funding levels because of the extensive matching and leveraging of funds by Interior's bureaus. In 2013, the Department's cadre of youth offered employment opportunities through direct hiring and partnerships declined by 29 percent below 2010, significantly below the levels set for Interior's agency priority goal.

The proposed 2015 funding level includes a \$2.5 million increase within FWS for the Urban Wildlife Refuges Partnership. At least one wildlife refuge



is within an hour's drive of most major cities and more than 260 wildlife refuges are near smaller cities. Through partnerships, FWS will invite city dwellers to enjoy outdoor adventures by creating "stepping stones of engagement" to allow new audiences to connect easily with the outdoors. Through this effort, FWS will partner with local communities and education organizations, such as minority-serving colleges and universities, to develop skilled local volunteers to support programs at urban wildlife refuges. In addition, funding will be used to expand urban focused conservation education programs to reach out to young people from all backgrounds and walks of life and provide the training and experience necessary for America's future conservation leaders.

An additional \$8.0 million is proposed to expand opportunities for youth education and employment across NPS parks and programs. The Park Service will use these funds to partner with organizations with a historic preservation focus to support positions for young people and veterans, ages 18-25, related to the preservation of historic structures, sites, artifacts, and landscapes. Additionally, NPS will provide opportunities for youth to work and learn in the great outdoors while contributing valuable work hours towards maintaining critically needed infrastructure in national parks. Funding also will support partnerships that advance both conservation and recreation in national parks and will target economically disadvantaged groups, youth in tribal Nations, and students at the high school and

university level for employment and education. The NPS also will target funding to engage young people and veterans as seasonal employees to help prepare the parks for the centennial. In total, approximately 800 new opportunities for youth will be supported.

Indian Affairs youth programs and partnerships promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers and accomplish high priority projects on tribal lands. The 2015 budget will continue programs initiated in 2014, including \$2.5 million focused on projects that engage youth in the natural sciences and for an office to coordinate youth programs in Indian Affairs. In 2014, BIA established a youth biological inventory program designed for up to 20 tribally sponsored summer youth crews within Landscape Conservation Cooperative boundaries. The crews inventory indicator species vulnerable to climate change and plants used in traditional practices to develop ecoregion baseline data for use by tribal Trust land managers and partners. Previous and existing internships in BIA have been successful in leveraging resources and forming alliances with academia, other Federal agencies, and tribal Nations. Field internships have worked with conservation projects through the Agricultural/Rangeland, Forestry, and Water Resources programs within Trust Services. Several programs also currently are funded and operated by tribal natural resources programs to teach youth cultural awareness and natural resource preservation and restoration.

#### ENGAGING THE NEXT GENERATION (dollars in millions)

	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Bureau of Land Management .....	3.5	4.8	+1.3
Bureau of Reclamation .....	3.8	3.5	-0.3
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1.9	3.1	+1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	11.0	13.5	+2.5
National Park Service .....	13.5	21.5	+8.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	3.3	4.2	+1.0
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>+13.6</b>
<i>[NPS Recreation Fees] .....</i>	<i>[6.4]</i>	<i>[6.4]</i>	<i>[0]</i>

## EXPANDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

*I set some ambitious goals for this Department to engage the next generation through education, employment, and volunteer opportunities on public lands. For the health of our economy and our public lands, it is critical that we work now to establish meaningful and deep connections between young people—from every background and every community—and the great outdoors.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
October 31, 2013*

The Department of the Interior provides grants to support conservation employment and mentoring opportunities for young people on public lands across the Country. The grants support public-private partnerships that both conserve the land and provide opportunities for young people to obtain job skills and broaden their horizons by connecting with the great outdoors. These partnerships foster economic and volunteer opportunities that create a connection with nature for young people that lasts a lifetime. Partnership projects include:

### 64 DEGREES NORTH RESTORATION

The Salcha Delta Soil and Water Conservation District, housed in Delta Junction, Alaska, is working with BLM and other Federal agencies in environmental stewardship programs to connect the land and people by providing technical guidance and resource management assistance to rural communities. This project connects youth to the environment by hiring rural Alaskan youth for a hands-on conservation program, working with BLM field staff and wildlife biologists to develop skills for conservation careers.

### CELEBRATE SHOREBIRDS (CELEBRA LAS AVES PLAYERAS)

The Environment for the Americas provides training and mentoring for Latino youth in natural resource careers and conservation activities, addressing challenges agencies face recruiting and retaining underserved populations. This project involves youth in gathering valuable data on migratory shorebirds in Colorado, California, and Oregon in collaboration with BLM. The project introduces Latino youth to birds, their migration habits, and the conservation issues that threaten them.





# Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies

*The Department is tackling America's water challenges by providing leadership and assistance to States, Tribes, and local communities to address competing demands for water by helping improve conservation and increase water availability, restore watersheds, and resolve long standing water conflicts.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
June 6, 2013*

The health, security, economic, and ecological well being of the American people depend on adequate supplies of clean water. Water availability and quality are a constant and increasing challenge across the Country as intensifying droughts, increasing climate variability, and changing hydrology exacerbate water shortages, deplete groundwater resources, and contribute to impaired water quality. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including energy development, are increasing demand and competition for supplies.

Parts of the West are experiencing extreme and exceptional drought. Numerous basins are affected, particularly in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas. Reservoir supplies providing some protection in previous dry years are averaging almost half of their historic levels. Snowpack, which acts like reservoir storage for many western basins, is diminishing. The Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, and their many partners, including the National Drought Resilience Partnership, provide the necessary information to analyze the effects of drought and sometimes provide infrastructure and tools to assist State and local entities in planning for and mitigating some of the effects of drought.

The aquifers on which millions of Americans rely for freshwater are being depleted at an accelerating rate. In many cases, these aquifers accumulated over the course of millions of years. According to a USGS study, aquifer depletion in the years between 2004 and 2008 was nearly triple the historical average. Population growth and increasing demand intensified by drought are straining these underground freshwater sources.

Maintaining the key features of the water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to the condition of some of the components, cost increases in the broader economy, and the need for additional facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance. New approaches are needed to ensure resiliency in the face of climate change as well as more volatile natural events and to provide prudent maintenance necessary to reliably deliver water supplies.

State governments and a complex array of laws and ownership regimes govern water allocation and use, but the Federal government has a role to play by providing leadership and support for sustainable water stewardship. Recognizing the primary role States and Tribes play in managing water resources and the critical need to address these challenges, Interior made water conservation a priority goal and provides leadership and support for sustainable water stewardship through partnerships with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribes, industry, the agricultural sector, and other non-governmental partners. Interior works as a partner to increase reliability of water supplies for the benefit of people, the economy, and the environment by providing better tools for water management, promoting water conservation and efficiency, and wisely maintaining and improving infrastructure.

In collaboration with its partners, Interior develops comprehensive basin-wide assessments and adaptation strategies, which are critical to forecasting water needs, evaluating the availability of and risks to water supplies, and planning for the impacts of reduced or altered availability and increasing demands. Through basin studies and other assessment



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programs, Interior has helped to proactively resolve water shortage issues, promote water conservation and improved water management, and mitigate adverse environmental impacts of projects.

## **WATERSMART SUSTAIN AND MANAGE AMERICA'S RESOURCES FOR TOMORROW**

Interior continues to implement the WaterSMART Program. The program works to secure and stretch water supplies to benefit people, the economy, and the environment, and identify adaptive measures needed to address climate change and future demands. The Department's 2015 budget request includes \$52.1 million for water sustainability efforts through Reclamation, an increase of \$3.1 million from 2014 enacted levels. The budget request also includes \$14.5 million for the USGS WaterSMART Availability and Use Assessment program, which is known as the National Water Census. This is a \$6.4 million increase from 2014 enacted levels.

In 2013 and 2014, Interior continued to focus efforts on promoting sustainable water strategies, and improving water management through science, collaboration, and cooperation. These approaches were demonstrated through the Water Census, Reclamation Basin Studies and Cooperative Watershed Management programs, and through joint activities, like the Urban Waters Federal Partnership. Comprehensive basin-wide approaches such as these will be critical to assessing water needs, evaluating the availability of and risks to water supplies, and planning for the impacts of reduced availability and increasing demands in collaboration with Interior's partners.

For example, in the face of the current 14-year drought cycle—the worst in recorded history stretching back over 100 years of recordkeeping—Interior launched the Next Steps process with the Colorado River Basin States, Tribes, Federal agencies, water providers, and other stakeholders. Under the Next Steps process, three multi-stakeholder workgroups are addressing water management challenges in municipal and industrial conservation, agricultural conservation and transfers, and environmental and recreational river flows necessary to sustain a healthy watershed.

*National Water Census* – An important component of Interior's water sustainability strategy is to inform the public and decision makers about the status

and changes over time of the Nation's freshwater resources. Through the WaterSMART program, USGS has developed and begun implementation of the WaterSMART Availability and Use Assessment program, known as the Water Census. The Water Census will provide a more accurate picture of the quantity and quality of the Nation's water resources for beneficial uses and provide a basis for improved forecasting of water availability for future economic, energy production, and environmental uses.

### **NATIONAL WATER CENSUS WILL GUIDE AND IMPROVE WATER SUSTAINABILITY EFFORTS**

On April 3, 2013, Interior released a report to Congress on the progress of the National Water Census. The update to the Water Census, the first since 1978, will give the Nation critical new information about the availability and use of America's fresh water resources.

The USGS is initially focusing the Water Census on areas with significant competition for water availability and existing or emerging conflicts over water supply, such as the Delaware, Colorado, and Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basins.

The latest report on the Water Census, *Progress toward Establishing a National Assessment of Water Availability and Use*, is available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circular/1384>.

*Basin Studies* – The basin study component of the WaterSMART program is a valuable tool to help States, local governments, and Tribes to address the potential for decreased and more volatile water supplies. Basin studies leverage Reclamation funding and technical expertise in a collaborative effort with knowledgeable State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages. The basin studies conducted to date have advanced the state of knowledge about the dynamics of each particular watershed and brought to bear a collective expertise to formulate constructive actions to address imbalances.

In 2015, Reclamation is continuing the strong partnerships with local water and conservation managers working together on comprehensive water



studies of river basins in Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, and Oregon. In 2013, the San Diego Basin in California and West Salt River Valley Basin in Arizona were selected for basin studies. The Carson River in California and Nevada, Willamette River Basin in Oregon, and Arkansas River Basin in Colorado and Kansas were chosen for plans of study. A plan of study helps a cost-share partner, such as a local water district, define the outcomes and set the scope and focus for a potential future basin study. In 2015, Reclamation will continue to build strong partnerships with local water and conservation managers by working together on comprehensive water studies of river basins in the West. In 2015, the budget supports one or two basin studies in the western U.S. and one new West-wide climate risk impact assessment, which fulfills requirements of Section 9503 of the Secure Water Act.

*Cooperative Watershed Management* – In 2012, Interior established the Cooperative Watershed Management program in Reclamation, which has been very successful in building locally based support. In August 2013, five entities in Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon were selected to receive a total of \$485,423 over two years to establish or expand watershed groups. These grants build capacity for diverse watershed groups that in 2014 will address water

quality, ecosystem, and endangered species issues at the local level in their basins. In 2015, Reclamation will establish or expand four to six watershed groups.

*Other Partnerships* – Interior, along with other partners, is working with the Environmental Protection Agency in the Urban Waters Federal Partnership to restore urban waterways and reconnect city populations with the flowing rivers and streams in their immediate neighborhood. Cleaning up and restoring local water resources is essential to human health, economic vibrancy of communities, and an overall improved quality of life. Another collaborative endeavor between Interior and the Department of Agriculture, announced in July 2013, is the Western Watershed Enhancement Partnership to build resilience for critical water resource infrastructure. Flows of sediment, debris, and ash into streams and rivers after wildfires can damage water quality, reduce water storage capacity, and often require millions of dollars to repair damage to habitat, reservoirs, and facilities. This Federal, local, and private partnership will reduce the risks of wildfire to America's water supply in western States by removing extra brush and other flammable vegetation around critical areas and help protect facilities and water quality through erosion control after wildfires.

<b>WATERSMART</b> (dollars in millions)			
	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			
WaterSMART Grants .....	19.0	19.0	0
Basin Studies .....	4.7	3.9	-0.9
Cooperative Watershed Management .....	0.3	0.3	0
Resilient Infrastructure .....	0	1.5	+1.5
Drought Response .....	0	1.5	+1.5
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program .....	21.5	21.5	0
Water Conservation Field Services .....	3.4	4.5	+1.0
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Reclamation .....</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>			
Fisheries .....	0.5	0.5	0
Land Change Science .....	0.5	0.5	0
Groundwater Resources .....	2.6	5.0	+2.4
Hydrologic Networks and Analysis .....	4.4	6.4	+2.0
Cooperative Water Program .....	0	2.0	+2.0
<b>Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
<b>TOTAL, WATERSMART PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>+9.5</b>

## RESOLVING LAND AND WATER CLAIMS

### PRIORITY GOAL WATER CONSERVATION

**GOAL:** Enable capability to increase the available water supply in the western States through conservation-related programs to ensure adequate and safe water supplies.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will further enable the capability to increase the available water supply for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental uses in the western United States through Reclamation water conservation programs to 840,000 acre-feet, cumulatively since the end of 2009.

The 2015 budget request for Indian water settlements continues to demonstrate the Administration's strong commitment to resolving tribal water rights claims and ensuring Tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs. The projects supported in these agreements will bring clean and potable water to tribal communities. These investments will not only improve the health and well being of tribal members, but will bring the opportunity for jobs and economic development enabled by the availability of stable water supplies. The 2015 budget request for technical and legal support and for authorized settlements involving tribal waters totals \$171.9 million, an increase of \$13.8 million over 2014. This includes \$24.2 million for Interior-wide technical and legal support and \$147.6 million for settlement implementation, of which \$112.0 million is funded by Reclamation and \$35.7 million by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### INDIAN LAND AND WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS (dollars in millions)

	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			
Ak Chin Settlement .....	12.4	14.1	+1.7
Aamodt Settlement .....	4.7	3.0	-1.7
Crow Settlement .....	7.5	2.0	-5.5
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project .....	60.5	81.0	+20.5
Taos Pueblos Settlement .....	4.0	4.0	0
White Mountain Apache Settlement .....	2.0	0	-2.0
Other Ongoing Settlement Operation and Maint.....	8.7	7.9	-0.8
<b>Subtotal, Reclamation .....</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>+12.3</b>
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			
Duck Valley Reservation Settlement .....	12.0	0	-12.0
Aamodt Settlement .....	0	6.2	+6.2
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project .....	7.8	9.0	+1.2
Taos Pueblos Settlement .....	8.8	15.4	+6.6
Navajo Nation Water Resources Trust Fund .....	6.0	4.0	-2.0
Other Ongoing Settlement Operation and Maint.....	1.0	1.0	0
<b>Subtotal, Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL, INDIAN SETTLEMENTS <sup>1/</sup> .....</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>+12.3</b>

<sup>1/</sup> This table includes current funding only. The last year for the \$60.0 million annual permanent appropriation provided to the Reclamation Water Settlement Fund in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 is 2014.

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## DROUGHT RESPONSE

With the Colorado River Basin in a 14-year drought cycle that is the worst in 100 years, California in one of the driest periods on record, and other States experiencing continued drought, Interior is focusing efforts on working with partners to increase flexibility for water managers and users. Recognizing the severity of the situation in the West, President Obama went to California in February to affirm his commitment that the Administration will do everything it can to help the farmers, ranchers, small businesses, and communities impacted by the drought.

In California, the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce are working with the State to accelerate water transfers and exchanges, provide operational flexibility to store and convey water, expedite environmental review and compliance actions, and pursue new or fast-track existing projects that might help stretch California's water supplies. Reclamation finalized its *2014 Plan for the Central Valley Project* which outlines actions that can be taken in the near-term to manage ongoing water supply challenges such as expanding operational flexibility and streamlining the water transfer process. Federal and State officials are also discussing a collaborative response to the drought to minimize its social, economic, and environmental impacts. Other agencies joining the effort include the National Marine Fisheries Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Reclamation and NRCS are working to leverage Federal funds for water delivery agencies and agricultural producers. In 2014, they will jointly provide up to \$14.0 million in funding, \$7.0 million from Reclamation and \$7.0 million from NRCS, for water districts and associated growers to promote conservation of water and improve water management. The projects funded through this partnership will help communities build resilience to drought by modernizing their water infrastructure and efficiently using scarce water resources while continuing to support the agricultural economy. Water conservation and efficiency improvement projects implemented since the Reclamation-NRCS partnership was established in 2011 have helped water purveyors and producers prepare for and respond

to the current drought conditions. The \$20.8 million invested through that program has already saved 38,000 acre-feet of water each year and helped increase water efficiencies on-farm by an average of 25 percent. The Southern San Joaquin Irrigation District, an early member of this partnership, announced in 2013 that farmers served by the project increased their crop yields by 30 percent while using 30 percent less water.

In the Colorado River Basin, Reclamation is working with the seven Basin States to craft new strategies to ensure critical infrastructure, such as the Hoover and Glen Canyon Dams, continue to operate as intended and assist agricultural and municipal users to address current and future water challenges. In addition, Reclamation and the International Boundary and Water Commission are implementing a new agreement with the Republic of Mexico to allow storage of Mexican water in U.S. reservoirs, reducing and delaying the need for extraordinary shortage measures in the U.S.

In the Klamath River Basin, Interior is working with other Federal agencies, California and Oregon, Tribes, and non-governmental organizations to restore the Basin while also sustaining the communities that rely on the resources of the Basin. In December 2013, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, Senators Ron Wyden and Jeff Merkley, and Reclamation Commissioner Mike Connor joined with members of the Klamath Basin Task Force and Upper Basin Water Group to announce an Agreement in Principle on upper basin water and economic issues. The agreement lays out solutions to outstanding water and resource management issues and addresses ways to improve the economic condition of the Klamath Tribes. Following input from community members, it is anticipated that the agreement will be finalized in 2014.

The USGS is re-calibrating streamflow monitors in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to ensure accurate measurements of water availability during these extraordinarily low water levels. The USGS is briefing resource agencies on the latest scientific and technical information regarding water management options. They are monitoring groundwater availability and quality and studying the impacts of subsidence due to groundwater withdrawal. The USGS continues to monitor hazards that could affect water availability and the effect of drought on plant and animal populations.



# Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources



*Today we have an unprecedented opportunity, using science and technology, to create a better understanding of landscapes than ever before, to advance important conservation goals and achieve our development objectives together. It's not an either/or. It can't be. We're already seeing this approach work, as we seek to meet President Obama's goal of approving 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy on public lands by 2020.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
October 31, 2013*

The complexity of natural resource issues and the rates of change to landscapes, both naturally and human induced, are increasing faster than anyone could have predicted just a decade ago. The Department of the Interior recognizes in order to effectively carry out its mission and priorities it must understand and make decisions at the landscape, rather than local scale. Interior provides applied and basic scientific research, monitoring, information, and tools to inform decisionmaking by Departmental bureaus and offices as well as local, tribal, State, national, and international communities.

Interior conducts basic and applied science to inform these decisions. It develops the tools to analyze, visualize, translate, and extrapolate science, and is leading efforts to apply science at multiple scales and across multiple landscapes to inform land and resource planning, policy, mitigation, and management. Interior employs some of the Nation's premier scientists. The U.S. Geological Survey and the scientists of the Department's land and resource management agencies provide baseline information regarding the health of ecosystems and environment, natural hazards, and the impacts of climate change. This expertise is shared and leveraged with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribes, academia, and communities.

As the managing partner for the Geospatial Platform, Interior leverages 21<sup>st</sup> century geographic information system tools to transform vast amounts of data on landscapes and resources into useful information to inform decisions to help power the future, ensure healthy landscapes, and achieve sustainable supplies of water. Decisions affecting the siting of energy development, water resource allocations, recreation, conservation of habitat, identification

of transmission line rights-of-way, mitigation for development activities, and other land uses are increasingly interconnected on an ever changing, climate-impacted landscape.

The Department's landscape level understanding of the Nation's resources is focused on tools and technologies to gather and deliver data and information, develop a scientifically-robust foundation for landscape understanding, and apply science to support Interior responsibilities.

## DEVELOPING AND SHARING THE SCIENTIFIC TOOLS FOR LANDSCAPE LEVEL UNDERSTANDING

The Department's science programs provide an array of tools for analyzing management and resource trade-offs, and understanding the long-term impacts of management decisions. Interior is incorporating the use of tools such as geospatial data, remote sensing, predictive modeling, scenario development, forecasting, and simulation into land management activities.

The 2015 budget includes \$888.7 million for research and development activities throughout the Department, an increase of \$60.4 million from the 2014 enacted level. Activities supported by this funding range from scientific observations of the earth, streams, and wildlife populations, to applied research in the field to better address the impacts of a changing climate on Interior's lands and address species specific problems such as white nose syndrome in bats. Complementing this request are two components of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. The Initiative proposes an



**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**  
(dollars in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	15,769	19,226	22,379	+3,153
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	38,056	47,775	50,185	+2,410
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	25,767	27,056	27,083	+27
Office of Surface Mining .....	0	0	3,399	+3,399
Bureau of Reclamation .....	12,365	16,566	12,668	-3,898
U.S. Geological Survey .....	636,343	649,465	685,103	+35,638
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	32,548	30,479	49,932	+19,453
National Park Service .....	24,705	26,817	26,992	+175
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	0	5,000	5,000	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	[5,676]	5,990	5,990	0
<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>785,553</b>	<b>828,374</b>	<b>888,731</b>	<b>+60,357</b>

investment of \$140.0 million for Interior research and development as part of a government-wide effort to jump start growth spurred by scientific discovery. The Initiative also proposes investments to address climate resilience. This effort proposes research to better understand and predict the impacts of climate change to help prepare communities and infrastructure, and breakthrough technologies and resilient infrastructure to help the Nation become more prepared in the face of a changing climate.

The following examples are but a few of the many landscape scale data sets, research, and tools supported by Interior.

*The Geospatial Platform* – The Geospatial Platform facilitates landscape level planning by integrating data from Federal agencies and partners such as universities, private organizations, and tribal, State, and local governments. This data integration increases the applicability and value to identify potential land use conflicts up front, saving time, resources, and litigation expenses, while allowing Interior to make better and more timely management decisions.

*Landsat Data and Science Inform Resource Management and Climate Change Response* – The USGS has 41 years of high resolution Landsat data that are used to document over time natural phenomena, such as drought and wildfire, and human activities, such as agriculture and urban development. The USGS uses Landsat data to examine land use and land cover change with significant benefits to resource managers. In 2014 and 2015, USGS will release important new products providing scientific data coverage of the United States.

Examples of these products include: an assessment and visualization tool that can be used to help guide the national biological carbon sequestration assessment; Landsat datasets to illustrate wildfire burned areas, surface water, and snow covered areas for monitoring current and predicting future drought and fire conditions; and the National Land Cover Database to provide modelers and researchers the ability to estimate potential impacts of land management decisions.

*SPARROW—Informing Landscape Nutrient Management Decisions* – The USGS SPARROW decision support system allows modelers and water resource managers to experiment with hypothetical scenarios and develop science-based estimates of the effects specific contaminant sources or changes may have on water quality across landscapes. This tool will be available over the Internet in a user friendly interface. The SPARROW model of the Mississippi River basin will be used to inform decisions related to hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico. Over the next three years, USGS will initiate watershed studies to better understand nutrient transport and transformation and conduct regional stream water quality studies to better inform models.

*Three Dimensional Geologic Framework and Seismic Velocity Model* – The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is a critical locus of water resources and endangered and threatened species. The ecosystem and the water resources are strongly affected by an extensive set of levees enclosing artificial islands created for agricultural use. Over the next three years, a landscape scale 3-D geologic map and 3-D seismic velocity model will be completed for the

entire Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. This information will enable a broad range of stakeholders to make landscape decisions with better information about possible impacts to water quality and quantity, earthquake hazards, the protection of lives and property, and the overall economic vitality of the region.

*Department of the Interior Climate Science Centers* – The CSCs provide science and technical expertise to help improve understanding of climate impacts on fish, wildlife, and landscapes. The CSCs provide meaningful linkages between research and specific decisions that Tribes, Federal, State, and local agencies make at a landscape scale. The Northeast and Southeast CSCs have begun research to evaluate coastal flooding impacts to migratory water birds along the eastern seaboard while considering the complex needs of local landowners, jurisdictions, and resource managers. In 2015, the North Central and the South Central CSCs will work with stakeholders to develop regional drought impact scenarios, create a common understanding of likely forecasts in the region, and coordinate adaptation actions.

### **PRIORITY GOAL** **CLIMATE CHANGE**

**GOAL:** Understand, communicate, and respond to the diversity of impacts associated with climate change across the various landscapes of the United States.

**METRIC:** By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will demonstrate maturing implementation of climate change adaptation as scored when implementing strategies in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

### **APPLYING SCIENCE AND ANALYSIS AT THE LANDSCAPE LEVEL**

A landscape level approach allows Interior bureaus and offices to work more efficiently and effectively together and with other resource managers. Sharing information at this scale promotes collaboration to evaluate resource conditions and trends, identify potential opportunities and conflicts associated with conservation and resource development goals, and use this information to better inform and guide policy and management decisions.

*Secretarial Order on Mitigation* – Secretarial Order No. 3330 establishes a Department-wide mitigation strategy that focuses on mitigation opportunities at the landscape level. The Order is part of a larger effort required by President Obama's May 17, 2013, memorandum for all Federal agencies to reduce by half the aggregate timelines for major infrastructure projects by modernizing Federal infrastructure review and permitting policies, promoting interagency coordination and planning, and enhancing both efficiency and predictability for project applicants.

Order No. 3330 is intended to encourage early integration of mitigation measures in project design and planning, a landscape scale approach to conservation, transparency, and consistency of mitigation measures, and recognition of the effects of climate change on the environment. The Order is aimed at increasing permit efficiencies and financial predictability for developers while improving State and Federal regulatory agencies' ability to plan for long-term and large scale conservation investments. The Order's emphasis on landscape scale mitigation is intended to allow agencies to more efficiently target mitigation resources to support critical, existing conservation goals at the landscape scale, rather than identify and fund smaller mitigation projects on a piecemeal basis as has been done in the past.

*Sage Grouse Landscape Planning Pilot* – In support of the work of the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service to manage the sagebrush landscape, USGS in collaboration with partners recently completed a sage grouse National Research Strategy defining high priority science needs for landscape scale decisionmaking. Over the next few years, USGS will conduct a pilot project to use geospatial information on a landscape level to aid in the refinement of the interagency sage grouse strategy and will serve to assist FWS in making its upcoming listing decision.

*Coastal Vulnerability* – Decision makers require tools to forecast the vulnerability of coastal resources and communities to erosion and the increasing impacts of climate change and sea level rise. In 2014, USGS will document topography and bathymetry and analyze shoreline changes due to Hurricane Sandy that will inform future response and recovery actions. The USGS will also begin to model coastal change scenarios in 2014 and work to create a conservation plan in collaboration with FWS to use offshore sand deposits in the Gulf of Mexico as a source for replenishing the south island of the Chandeleur Islands

as a way to decrease storm energy and enhance protection of coastal habitats.

*Factors Affecting Water Quality and Wildlife in Priority Ecosystems* – Improving knowledge to facilitate planning and effective management of ecosystems is critical to the well-being of the Nation. Coastal and marsh ecosystems like the Everglades and the Chesapeake are nurseries for a diverse number of fisheries and support uses that are a significant contributor to local economies. To understand the dynamics of these ecosystems and better predict the impacts of changes, Interior bureaus are implementing cross-agency strategies to pilot locally managed, public-private projects to restore ecosystem functions.

*Global Warming Impacts on Key Natural Resources* – Studies to collect data and understand the impacts of global climate change are funded by grants from Interior's regional CSCs and support President Obama's Climate Action Plan. The studies focus on how climate change will affect natural resources as well as management actions that may be taken to help mitigate such impacts. The research will help

guide managers of parks, refuges, and other cultural and natural resources to plan ways to better help species and ecosystems adapt to climate change.

*Landscape Conservation Cooperatives* – The LCCs integrate scientific data and knowledge about the implications of management actions to improve understanding of climate change and other landscape scale management challenges. The 22 LCCs bring together Federal, State, and local governments along with Tribes, non-governmental organizations, universities, and interested public and private organizations to share information and collaboratively identify adaptive landscape scale strategies. For example, the five LCCs in Alaska are working to update Alaska's National Hydrography Dataset to meet the needs of managers and guide infrastructure development and protect fish and wildlife populations.

The FWS employs its Science Investment and Accountability Schedule, comprised of eight interrelated Conservation Activity Areas and associated benchmarks, to guide its support for individual LCCs. Using a strategic habitat conservation framework, SIAS facilitates an iterative process of adaptive management, including biological planning, conservation design, delivery of conservation actions, decision-based monitoring, and assumption-driven research.

*National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring Program* – The I&M Program provides NPS managers with a broad-based understanding of the status and trends of natural resources under their purview. The NPS inventories natural resources under its stewardship and integrates the results into planning and resource management decisions. Over the next three years, NPS will complete vegetation mapping inventories across the United States. This will assist park managers in the control of invasive species, restoration of natural habitats, and efforts needed to sustain wildlife populations.

*The Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan* – Federal, State, and local land managers are developing the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, a major component of California's renewable energy plan, to provide for renewable energy development and conservation of desert ecosystems. This planning effort incorporates information about the potential distribution of habitat of selected endangered species to guide conservation efforts and site solar energy development. For example, a new desert tortoise habitat model is targeted for

#### **LANDSCAPE LEVEL COLLABORATION IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY**

Interior has a key role in implementing the President's Chesapeake Bay Executive Order. The FWS and USGS are using landscape level science to investigate the relationships between habitats, water quality conditions, and fish and wildlife in the Bay ecosystem in order to improve management regimes for habitat that is essential to sustain natural systems and local communities. The NPS and USGS are working with partners to expand a watershed-wide system approach for landscape and local level collaboration on resource conservation. In 2014, USGS will identify factors affecting the health of fisheries in the Bay watershed; analyze groundwater response to water quality conditions and management practices; and investigate the natural processes affecting nutrients and implications for water quality improvements. In 2015, USGS will implement and test a duck habitat model and the effects of toxic contaminants on fish-eating birds. The USGS also will analyze the combined effects of land and climate change on streamflow in the Bay watershed.



publication in May 2014 and is expected to help forecast desert tortoise habitat as it might exist in 30 and 80 years. The model will produce information to guide adaptive management based on the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan and will inform BLM and FWS decisions.

*National Park Service Call to Action* – The NPS will manage its natural and cultural resources to increase resilience in the face of climate change and other stressors and collaborate with other land managers and partners to create, restore, and maintain landscape scale connectivity. These efforts are guided by A Call to Action, the NPS vision for its second century. One goal of this strategy is to expand the NPS Migration Conservation Initiative to create a service-wide structure for conserving migratory species. Landscape scale conservation of migratory wildlife requires the collaboration of national and international agencies and organizations to develop new and innovative technologies to identify key migration routes and to design and implement scientifically valid monitoring and research projects to conserve migratory species habitat.

*Implementing the Western Solar Energy Plan* – Landscape level planning that guides siting and permitting decisions increases certainty for project developers, their investors, and utilities. At the same time, planning on a landscape scale improves efforts to avoid, reduce, and mitigate resource risks and thereby serves as a better process to ensure conservation success. These efforts allow Interior and its bureaus to avoid litigation and streamline permitting.

The Solar Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision signed in October 2012, which identifies solar energy zones to facilitate future utility scale solar energy development while reducing other resource conflicts, reflects the principle of pursuing



*Mitigation associated with solar development will help BLM restore native vegetation at Gold Butte.*

## WILDLAND FIRE AND LANDSCAPE RESILIENCY

The 2015 budget includes funding in the Department's Wildland Fire Management account to enhance the program's capability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfire. The 2015 budget makes pro-active investments in fuels management and landscape resiliency to better address the growing impact of wildland fire on communities and the public lands.

The request includes a \$30.0 million increase to establish a new "Resilient Landscapes" activity to improve the integrity and resilience of forests and rangelands by restoring natural vegetation landscapes to specific conditions and maintain fire resiliency. Treatments will be strategically placed within landscapes where ecosystem structure and function is at a high risk from wildfire and other disturbances.

Examples of treatments that will be conducted include thinning of overstocked stands in areas with critical wildlife habitat and removing trees encroaching on meadows or wetlands with significant resource value. Importantly, the Resilient Landscapes activity will be coordinated with and supported by the resource management programs of the four Interior bureaus that participate in the Wildland Fire program. Bureaus will leverage funds to restore and maintain fire resilient landscapes.

resource conservation and mitigation at the landscape level. This document required the development of mitigation plans for each solar energy zone.

The Mitigation Strategy for the Dry Lake SEZ is the first mitigation plan that will be completed by BLM under the solar EIS. In developing the mitigation plan, the BLM is working with conservation and sportsmen's groups, the solar industry, and Las Vegas-area officials to implement measures that will offer more certainty for developers while yielding better conservation results.

*Transmission Planning* – The BLM is using landscape scale approaches to ensure transmission corridors and projects are carefully sited. Use of geospatial data at the landscape level will improve analysis and planning and decisions about specific development projects.

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## INTERIOR'S RESPONSE TO HURRICANE SANDY

*What we witnessed during Hurricane Sandy was that our public lands and other natural areas are often the best defense against Mother Nature. By stabilizing marshes and beaches, restoring wetlands, and improving the resiliency of coastal areas, we not only create opportunities for people to connect with nature and support jobs through increased outdoor recreation, but we can also provide an effective buffer that protects local communities from powerful storm surges and devastating floods when a storm like Sandy hits.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
October 24, 2013*

In October 2013, Secretary Jewell announced the release of \$162.0 million for competitively-selected restoration and research projects to protect Atlantic coastal communities from future powerful storms, including restoring marshes, wetlands and beaches, rebuilding shorelines, and researching the impacts and modeling mitigation of storm surge impacts. The investments are consistent with the Obama Administration's commitment laid out in the Climate Action Plan to build resilience and ensure communities are better protected from future storms.

Funds released in October support 25 on-the-ground projects to restore and enhance coastal marshes, wetlands, and shorelines, create habitat connectivity, improve flood resilience, and undertake other efforts to protect nearby communities from future storms. Assessments, modeling, coastal barrier mapping, and other projects will provide Federal, State, and local land managers and decision makers the information and tools they need to improve resiliency and prepare for future storms.

In August 2013, the Department announced the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation would assist in administering the Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Competitive Grant Program, which will support projects that reduce communities' vulnerability to the growing risks from coastal storms, sea level rise, flooding, erosion, and associated threats through strengthening natural ecosystems that also benefit fish and wildlife. The program will award more than \$100 million in grants throughout the region affected by Hurricane Sandy from Virginia to New Hampshire and west to Ohio. By the proposal deadline of January 31, 2014, NFWF had received 375 proposals requesting over \$563 million in funding. Proposals are currently under review and NFWF anticipates announcing grant awards in May 2014.





## Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative

*Under my leadership at Interior, we will always take the long view. And we will always, always keep in mind that public lands are a trust, one that we manage for generations to come.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
October 10, 2013*

The President's budget adheres to the funding levels for 2015 provided in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. The levels in the Budget Agreement are not sufficient to expand opportunity or drive the growth that the economy needs, particularly in light of the economic downturn.

For that reason, the President's 2015 budget includes a separate, fully paid for \$56.0 billion Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. This Initiative shows how additional investments in 2015 can spur economic progress, promote opportunity, and strengthen national security. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative is fully paid for with a balanced package of spending cuts and tax loophole closers, showing that additional pro-growth investments are affordable without increasing the deficit through common sense spending and tax reforms.

The Initiative includes several Interior programs for additional investment totaling \$346.0 million in 2015. If approved, these investments will enable significant progress to address long-term needs in the national parks and other public lands, research and development, infrastructure and permitting support, climate resiliency, and education and economic development in Indian Country. These proposed investments complement funding requested as current authority in the 2015 budget request, and in some cases, separate legislative proposals.

### CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE

The Centennial initiative includes funding from three sources to bolster the national parks and other public lands facilities on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup>

anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016. In addition to the funding described here, separate legislation is proposed to provide \$400.0 million a year for three years in permanent funding and the 2015 current budget request for NPS includes a \$40.0 million increase. The permanent and 2015 budget proposals will support similar activities discussed below, as well as support a NPS Centennial Challenge fund to leverage private participation to protect and restore important NPS resources. A comprehensive funding table for the Centennial initiative is included in the section describing America's Great Outdoors.

Funding for the Centennial initiative in the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative has two pieces. The first addresses NPS infrastructure, while the second expands the concept to address conservation and infrastructure needs to all of Interior's public lands management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service.

- **National Park Service Centennial** – This \$100.0 million investment, with \$30.0 million in current funding and \$200.0 million for three years in a permanent legislative proposal, meets specific outcome goals in reducing the deferred maintenance backlog in NPS facilities. The full NPS Centennial initiative will ensure 1,700 or 20 percent of priority park assets are restored to good condition. Like the Works Progress Administration, this 21<sup>st</sup> century effort will create thousands of jobs for youth, veterans, and others on public works projects to upgrade and restore national parks. The full Centennial initiative will create more than 10,000 work and train-

ing opportunities for young people, and engage more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

- **Centennial Land Management Investment Fund** – This \$100.0 million investment, along with \$100.0 million for three years included as part of a permanent legislative proposal, will provide a competitive opportunity for land management bureaus within Interior and the Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service to address conservation and infrastructure project needs. Interior’s Office of the Secretary, in concert with the Department of Agriculture, will competitively award funding for projects that restore lands, repair facilities, increase water and energy efficiency, and improve recreational opportunities. Projects will be selected based on a set of criteria that prioritize the mission-critical nature of the work, the expected results, and job creation.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The President’s Initiative includes \$140.0 million for science research and development, reflecting the President’s ongoing commitment to strengthen America’s competitiveness through scientific discovery and innovation. Investments in scientific monitoring, research, and development are critical to providing a sound scientific basis for balancing trade-offs and making decisions in managing natural resources. Research and development carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey and other bureaus provides information and tools to enable sustainable stewardship of the Nation’s resources in support of Interior’s missions.

This Initiative will significantly advance Interior’s capacity to use science to inform decisionmaking in five priority areas: 1) energy and mineral development; 2) climate resilience; 3) landscape scale ecosystem management, restoration, and protection; 4) water resources management; and 5) species protection and health. These research and development investments will focus on outcomes, investing particularly in the development of decision-ready tools and information that managers can use in the stewardship of natural resources. This includes funding for applied research, basic research, monitoring, and tools such as geospatial and modeling applications.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE INVESTMENTS

(dollars in millions)

Bureau of Land Management.....	5.0
Bureau of Reclamation .....	15.0
U.S. Geological Survey .....	75.0
National Park Service .....	10.0
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	20.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	<u>15.0</u>
<b>TOTAL, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>140.0</b>

The Initiative invests in science to support sustainable stewardship in the following areas:

- **Energy and Mineral Development** – Investments support science to advance alternative energy development and permitting in the areas of wind, solar, and geothermal energy and to understand, minimize, and mitigate the potential impacts of energy and mineral development on environmental and human health.
- **Climate Resilience** – Investments support the development of information and tools to enable resource managers to understand the potential impacts of a changing climate and to plan and adjust their operations to be resilient in managing the public trust and ensuring sustainable stewardship of resources.
- **Landscape Scale Ecosystem Management, Restoration, and Protection** – Investments support the development of information and tools, analysis, and monitoring to manage resources and understand trade-offs on a landscape scale across land, water, and ocean systems. This includes the restoration and protection of ecological systems and important cultural landscapes and the management of trade-offs in resource development and management.
- **Water Resources Management** – Research and development investments support Federal, State, tribal, and local managers in the sustainable management of water resources, including understanding and monitoring ground and surface water use and availability, water quality, drought and climate resilience, and water needed to support healthy ecosystems and communities.

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- **Species Protection and Health** – Investments provide tools, research, and monitoring needed to protect the health and survival of animal and plant species. This includes research and development to address threatened and endangered species, invasive species, and the recovery of species impacted by ecological decline and disease.

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND PERMITTING SUPPORT

An investment of \$6.0 million is proposed for Interior's Historic Preservation Fund to help expedite Federal permitting and get infrastructure projects off the ground by creating a national directory available to developers as a reference. Funding will enable the digitization of records to improve their accessibility for permitting purposes.

## CLIMATE RESILIENCE FUND

President Obama announced in February 2014 a proposal to establish a Climate Resilience Fund to help communities across the Country better prepare for existing and future threats that are exacerbated by climate change. The Fund does this in three primary ways:

- *Investing in research* and unlocking data to better understand the projected impacts of climate change and how to better prepare the communities and infrastructure. For Interior, this could include developing landscape level information, geographic

information system data, models, and other tools to support resilient and adaptive land management.

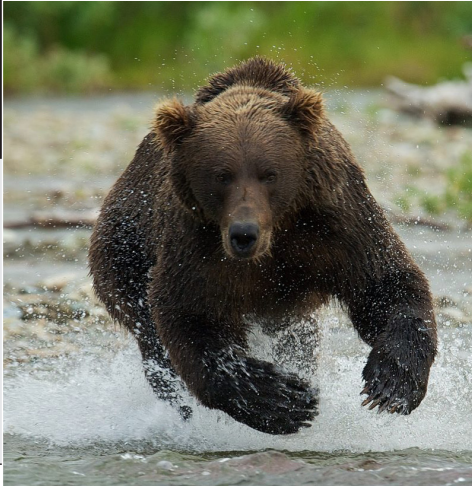
- *Helping communities plan* and prepare for the impacts of climate change and encouraging local measures to reduce future risk. Interior could contribute through assistance to Tribes and local governments for planning, protecting wetlands, and improving coastal resiliency in the face of extreme weather conditions.
- *Funding breakthrough technologies and resilient infrastructure* in the face of a changing climate. Interior could help by reducing risks to public lands from droughts, fires and floods, and examining more resilient approaches to managing water resources infrastructure.

## EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY

The Initiative supports investments in education and economic development in Indian Country, affirming the Administration's commitment to advancing tribal self-determination and strong, resilient American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Investments in education will include incentives and improvements for schools funded through the Bureau of Indian Education to improve childhood education and educational outcomes. The Initiative also supports economic development and job growth in Indian Country, particularly for income vulnerable populations. Investments will target workforce development, economic development grants, and infrastructure development projects.







## Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of the Interior

*The Department has challenged all employees to take a look at the way Interior conducts business. Throughout the agency, bureaus and offices are evaluating their operations to see if there are better ways to accomplish the mission, identify management improvements, cut red-tape, better align work, and find efficiencies.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
December 9, 2013*

The Obama Administration continues to challenge Federal agencies to make the Nation's government more effective, to deliver more to the taxpayers, and manage Federal resources more responsibly. To meet this challenge, agencies are reviewing programs for savings opportunities, eliminating lower priority and underachieving programs, encouraging employees to identify savings opportunities, and investigating new ideas to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations. The Administration's efforts focus on the following strategies with the highest potential to achieve meaningful performance improvement within and across Federal agencies:

- Concentrating on agency top priorities.
- Cutting waste.
- Reforming contracting.
- Closing the information technology gap.
- Promoting accountability and innovation through open government.
- Attracting and motivating top talent.

The Department of the Interior is working aggressively to meet the Administration's challenge on management and performance-based alignment of priorities and resources, and the progress is reflected in the 2015 President's budget request.

### CAMPAIGN TO CUT WASTE

The challenging economic situation makes it incumbent upon Federal agencies to bear in mind their role as the stewards of taxpayer dollars with responsibility to ensure a high return on spending and intolerance for waste and abuse.

In three separate Executive Orders, President Obama outlined a challenge to Federal agencies to improve performance and reduce waste, fraud, and abuse across government. In response, Interior developed a plan to reduce administrative spending by \$217.0 million by the end of 2013.

Between 2010 and 2013, Interior achieved \$308.0 million in savings as compared to 2010 spending levels, exceeding its goal of achieving \$217.0 million in administrative savings by the end of 2013 by \$91.0 million. Interior's strategy capitalizes on the implementation of Department-wide policy changes in travel and relocation, strategic sourcing, and information technology consolidation. The Department's efforts in 2014 and the 2015 budget sustain these targeted administrative cost savings efforts and



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support the continuation of aggressive organizational solutions to achieve greater savings in the future.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMATION

One of the most significant undertakings to improve management effectiveness within the Department is the Information Technology Transformation initiative. In December 2010, Secretary Salazar signed Secretarial Order No. 3309 to transform Interior's information technology into an agile, reliable, and cost-effective service that more effectively allows employees to better support Interior's mission.

Interior is in its third year of implementing the multi-year IT Transformation initiative and is applying a new business model for consolidated delivery of information technology services. The successful deployment of unified messaging throughout the Department has paved the way for the next phase of Interior's IT Transformation implementation. This phase will focus on the following three critical areas:

- *Telecommunications* will provide additional bandwidth for the Enterprise Service Network, allowing bureau and office employees to meet demands for video teleconferencing, better access to cloud services, and increased use of cloud hosting.
- *End User Services*, through Enterprise Directory Services, will provide a shared directory service environment allowing bureaus to reduce time spent managing their own separate environments. End User Services will also improve IT security by consolidating access points.
- *Information Assurance Operations* provides continuous diagnostics and mitigation, a service that bureaus and offices will use to reliably and quickly understand what is on their network, the security of attached devices, and security vulnerabilities that need to be mitigated. Services will be offered to bureaus and offices to assist them to detect and respond to intrusions.

The Department's Chief Information Officer is leading these efforts in collaboration with bureau information technology staff. The Department's IT Transformation Executive Steering Committee, a senior team of bureau and departmental management executives, is providing oversight for this effort to ensure a smooth transition. Interior's 2015

Working Capital Fund includes \$8.5 million billed to bureaus and offices to support IT Transformation initiatives. Funding is critically important to invest in developing these new service areas while consolidation, workforce planning, and transition from decentralized hosted services to consolidated hosted services is underway.

## FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Financial and Business Management System is a modern, integrated, secure system that supports and facilitates improved management, accountability, and transparency in budget execution, financial management, acquisition and financial assistance, fleet and facilities management, and property management. The system continues to deliver promised improvements in functionality, consistency in reporting, standardized internal controls and processes, and improved data availability. These advances provide the tools necessary for the Department to actively manage its fiscal resources and promote efficient spending to support operations and cut waste. The system has successfully supported the Department's clean financial audits, allowed bureaus and offices to conduct quarterly closings and reconciliations, and enabled Interior to terminate the operation of numerous legacy systems.

In 2014, the Department will be transitioning FBMS hosting to a cloud environment and will continue efforts to consolidate facilities management systems to cloud hosting. During 2015, Interior will continue to develop a standardized and integrated Department level budget formulation and performance management tool, utilizing a Federal government shared service provider, to improve data quality and consistency across the Department while decreasing manual processes.

## SPACE CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY

The modernization of five out of six wings within the Main Interior Building has been completed, providing new heating and cooling systems, upgraded fire alarm and sprinkler systems, fire rated stairwells and building egress routes, upgraded wiring and cabling for communications and information technology, improved lighting, a green roof, renovated rest rooms, a new cafeteria and child care center, upgraded elevators, and improved energy efficiency and sustainability. With the challenges facing the Federal Building Fund, the modernization of the

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final wing of the Main Interior Building has been delayed by almost three years.

For 2015, Interior is working closely with the General Services Administration to develop a plan to consolidate staff into federally owned space and a smaller footprint, beginning with an aggressive effort in Washington, D.C. While work is underway to complete the modernization of the Main Interior Building, the Department will reconfigure space to increase the occupancy of the building complex in order to move Interior staff out of commercial space. The 2015 budget for the Working Capital Fund includes \$8.4 million to implement a recently

completed GSA contracted study on increasing capacity in the Main Interior Building and to complete the build out of high occupancy office space in the former museum wing, the stacks in the library, and elsewhere. In future years funds will be used to assist bureaus and offices in the consolidation of employees to reduce rental costs in locations including Denver, Colorado.

Through GSA's Achievement Award program, in 2013, USGS was awarded the "GSA Real Property Award for Best Adopted Practices-Real Property Process Improvements" for their space consolidation accomplishments.







## Legislative Proposals and Offsetting Collections

*Protecting the special places that communities care about most and passing sustainable budgets that support our public lands are the kind of commonsense, bipartisan actions that Americans want to see Congress take—but we cannot and will not hold our breath forever—we owe it to future generations to act.*

*Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
October 31, 2013*

### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The 2015 President's budget request includes 15 legislative proposals affecting spending, revenues, and available budget authority, that require action by the authorizing committees in Congress. These mandatory proposals will be submitted to the Congress to address a range of Administration priorities, from investing in high-priority conservation and recreation programs to achieving a fair return to the American taxpayer from the sale of Federal resources and reducing unnecessary spending. The 2015 budget includes four spending proposals with \$9.9 billion in estimated outlays over the next decade. This spending is partially offset by revenue and savings proposals that are estimated to reduce outlays from the Treasury by more than \$2.6 billion over the next decade.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund** – The 2015 budget proposes \$900.0 million in current and permanent funding in 2015 and proposes to permanently authorize \$900.0 million in annual permanent funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in 2016. In 2015, the budget proposes a transition year in which \$900.0 million in total LWCF funding is requested, composed of \$550.0 million in permanent and \$350.0 million in current funding, shared by both Interior and Agriculture.

**Centennial Initiative** – The Centennial initiative proposes \$1.2 billion total permanent funding over three years beginning in 2015, to be outlayed over five years in the following areas: \$300.0 million at \$100.0 million a year for a National Park Service Centennial Challenge to leverage private dona-

tions; \$600.0 million at \$200.0 million a year for NPS deferred maintenance; and \$300.0 million at \$100.0 million a year for a Centennial Land Management Investment Fund, which will competitively award grants to Interior land management agencies and the U.S. Forest Service for deferred maintenance and conservation projects.

The availability of permanent funding to address deferred maintenance and other conservation projects will allow these agencies to achieve significant results more efficiently. Stable and predictable funding streams will allow projects to be appropriately scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint.

**Payments in Lieu of Taxes** – The Agricultural Act of 2014 included a one-year extension of permanent PILT funding through 2014. The 2015 budget proposes to extend PILT permanent funding for one additional year, while a sustainable long-term funding solution is developed for the program. The proposal assumes extension of the current PILT payment formula, which is based on a number of factors, including the amount of Federal land within an eligible unit of local government, its population, and certain other Federal payments the local government may receive. The cost of a one-year extension is estimated to be \$442.0 million in 2015.

**Palau Compact** – On September 3, 2010, the U.S. and the Republic of Palau successfully concluded the review of the Compact of Free Association and signed a 15-year agreement that includes a package of economic assistance through 2024. Under the agreement, Palau committed to undertake economic,



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legislative, financial, and management reforms. The conclusion of the agreement reaffirms the close partnership between the U.S. and the Republic of Palau. Permanent and indefinite funding for the Compact expired at the end of 2009; however current appropriations have been provided in the interim. The 2015 budget assumes authorization of permanent funding for the Compact in 2014 to strengthen the foundations for economic development in Palau by developing public infrastructure and improving health care and education. Compact funding also will undertake infrastructure projects designed to support Palau's economic development efforts. The Republic of Palau has a strong track record of supporting the U.S. and its location is strategically linked to Guam and U.S. operations on Kwajalein Atoll. The cost for this proposal for 2015-2024 is \$178.3 million.

**Federal Oil and Gas Reforms** – The 2015 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products, adjusting the onshore royalty rate, analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate, and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and a permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over ten years, of which nearly \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States also will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

The oil and gas reform package also includes a proposal to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy

Act of 2005 to extend the Act's permit processing pilot office authority beyond 2015 and remove the current limitation of the authority to only those pilot offices explicitly identified in the Energy Policy Act. This change will provide the Bureau of Land Management with greater flexibility in locating these offices where they can be most effective as industry permitting demands change over time. The pilot office authority allows BLM to fund personnel from other agencies that are assigned to these pilot offices. This authority has improved BLM's efficiency in processing Applications for Permits to Drill and other use authorizations. The 2015 legislative proposal does not extend the Permit Processing Improvement Fund that was also established by Section 365. This permanent funding source is scheduled to expire at the end of 2015.

**Return Coal Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fees to Historic Levels** – The budget continues a proposal to return AML fees to their historic level, prior to the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This change to SMCRA lowered the per-ton coal fee companies pay into the AML Fund. The additional revenue from the higher fees, estimated at \$362 million over ten years, will be used to reclaim high priority abandoned coal mines and reduce a portion of the estimated \$3.9 billion needed to address remaining dangerous coal AML sites nationwide. Reclamation fees are currently 28 cents per ton of surface mined coal. This proposal will return the fee to 35 cents per ton, the same level that coal operators paid in 2005.

**Termination of AML Payments to Certified States** – The 2015 budget continues a proposal to terminate the unrestricted payments to States and Tribes certified for completing their coal reclamation work. These payments can be used for general purposes and are no longer required for abandoned coal mine lands reclamation. This proposal terminates all such payments with estimated savings of \$295 million over the next ten years.

**Reclamation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines** – The 2015 budget continues the legislative proposal to create an Abandoned Mine Lands Program for abandoned hardrock sites. The program will be financed through the imposition of a new AML fee on hardrock production on both public and private lands. The BLM will distribute the funds through a set allocation to reclaim the highest priority hardrock abandoned sites on Federal, State, tribal, and private lands.

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**Reform Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands** – The 2015 budget continues the legislative proposal to institute a leasing program under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain hardrock minerals, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872 and administered by BLM. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to a leasing system but will be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals, however, could voluntarily convert claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts. The proposal is projected to generate revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$80 million over ten years, with larger revenues estimated in following years.

**Termination of Geothermal Energy Payments to Counties** – The 2015 budget proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed the distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) is estimated to result in savings of \$4 million in 2015 and \$42 million over ten years.

**Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act** – The Administration proposes to reauthorize this Act that expired on July 25, 2011, to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using this authority. The sales revenue will be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the BLM administrative costs associated with conducting the sales.

**Bureau of Land Management Foundation** – The 2015 budget continues the proposal to establish a congressionally-chartered National BLM Founda-

tion. This Foundation will provide an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, and focus public support on the BLM mission. The Foundation will be established as a charitable, non-profit organization to benefit the public by protecting and restoring the BLM's natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources for future generations. The National BLM Foundation will be similar to other existing foundations which benefit Federal programs, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

**Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps** – The budget proposes to increase the price of a Duck Stamp to \$25.00, beginning in 2015. The price of the Duck Stamp has not increased since 1991, while the cost of land and water has increased significantly. Increasing the cost of Duck Stamps will add an estimated \$14 million into the Migratory Bird Conservation account. With these increased receipts, the Department anticipates additional acquisition of an estimated 7,000 acres in fee title and 10,000 acres in perpetual conservation easements in 2015.

**Recreation Fee Program** – The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. The program currently brings in an estimated \$260.0 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities.

## **FIRE SUPPRESSION AND THE DISCRETIONARY BUDGET CAP**

The 2015 budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to establish a new framework for funding Fire Suppression Operations to provide stable funding for fire suppression, while minimizing the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of other fire and non-fire programs. Under this new framework, the 2015 budget request covers 70 percent of the 10-year suppression average within the domestic discretionary cap, or \$268.6 million for the Department of the Interior. This base level ensures that the cap adjustment would only be used for the most severe fire activity since it is one percent of the fires that cause 30 percent of the costs. Only extreme fires that require emergency response or are near urban areas or activities during abnormally active

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fire seasons, which rightly should be considered disasters, would be permitted to be funded through the adjustment to the discretionary spending limits. For 2015, the request for the budget cap adjustment for the Department is \$240.4 million. The cap adjustment does not increase overall current spending, as it would reduce the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by the amount required for fire suppression requirements.

## OFFSETTING COLLECTION PROPOSALS

The budget includes several proposals to collect or increase various fees, so industry shares some of the cost of Federal permitting and regulatory oversight. Also included is a proposal to recover costs from anyone who damages a national wildlife refuge.

**New Fee for Onshore Oil and Gas Inspections –** Through appropriations language, the Department proposes to implement an inspection fee in 2015 for onshore oil and gas activities subject to inspection by BLM. The proposed inspection fee is expected to generate \$48 million in 2015, \$10 million more than the corresponding \$38.0 million reduction in requested appropriations for BLM, thereby expanding the capacity of BLM's oil and gas inspection program. The fee is similar to those already in place for offshore operations and will support Federal ef-

forts to increase production accountability, human safety, and environmental protection.

**Grazing Administrative Fee–** The budget continues a proposal for a new grazing administrative fee of \$1 per animal unit month to offset costs to administer the program. The BLM proposes to implement this fee through appropriations language on a pilot basis. Interior estimates the fee will generate \$6.5 million in 2015, which will assist BLM in processing grazing permits. During the period of the pilot, BLM will work to promulgate regulations to continue this cost recovery fee administratively once the pilot expires.

**National Wildlife Refuge Damage Cost Recovery –** The 2015 budget includes appropriations language to authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service to retain recoveries for the cost to restore or replace damaged habitat from responsible parties. This is parallel to authorities provided to the National Park Service for damages to national parks and monuments.

**Cost Recovery for Nontoxic Shot Approvals –** The 2015 budget proposes new language as part of the annual appropriation that would allow FWS to retain and use fees collected for costs associated with the review and approval of nontoxic shot. Nontoxic shot is a substitute for lead shot, which has been banned for waterfowl hunting since 1991. Manufacturers of nontoxic shot currently pay FWS a fee to have their products reviewed and approved.



A photograph of a group of coyotes in a snowy field. The coyotes are of various colors, including grey, brown, and black. They are standing in a line, facing right. The background is a bright, snowy landscape. The text "BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS" is overlaid on the image in a black box with white text.

# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS





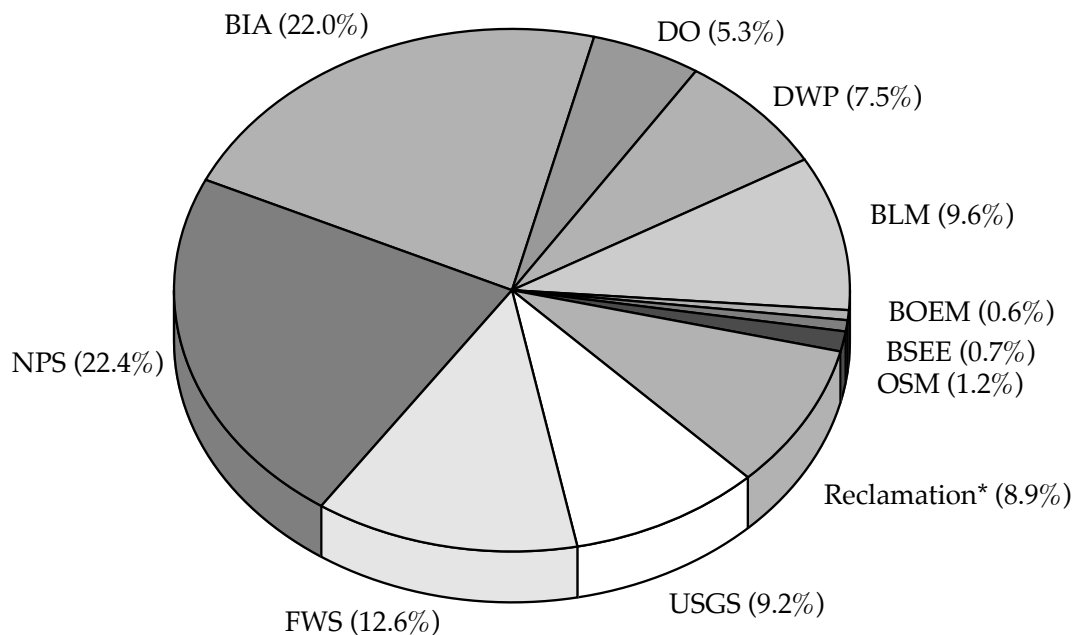
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# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

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This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department, comparing the 2015 request to the 2014 enacted level. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2015 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department's budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

## FISCAL YEAR 2015 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS



BLM	1,114	Reclamation*	1,043	NPS	2,615
BOEM	72	USGS	1,073	BIA	2,565
BSEE	81	FWS	1,476	DO	613
OSM	145			DWP	876

\* Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

## CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<i>Current Budget Authority</i>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,058	1,119	1,114	-6
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	57	69	72	+3
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	75	79	81	+2
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	143	150	145	-5
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,012	1,032	1,073	+41
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	1,455	1,427	1,476	+49
National Park Service .....	2,786	2,560	2,615	+55
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,389	2,531	2,565	+34
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations.....	591	264	265	+1
Insular Affairs.....	101	102	92	-10
Office of the Solicitor .....	63	66	66	0
Office of Inspector General.....	47	51	50	-1
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	138	140	139	-1
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices .....</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>-11</i>
Department-wide Programs				
Central Hazardous Materials.....	10	10	10	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	785	769	794	+24
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account .....	0	92	0	-92
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration.	6	6	8	+2
Working Capital Fund.....	59	57	64	+7
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs .....</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>-58</i>
Bureau of Reclamation .....	993	1,104	1,036	-69
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	21	9	7	-1
<b>Total Current Budget Authority .....</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>11,672</b>	<b>+35</b>
Adjustments for M-Savers .....	-41	-39	0	+39
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts .....	-58	-56	-58	-2
Adjustment for Discretionary Receipts Offsets.....	-67	-77	-81	-4
<b>Total Net Discretionary .....</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>11,465</b>	<b>11,533</b>	<b>+68</b>

# TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b><i>Total Budget Authority</i></b>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,160	1,266	1,344	+77
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	57	69	72	+3
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	75	79	81	+2
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	661	574	498	-76
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,013	1,033	1,074	+41
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	2,579	2,790	2,818	+28
National Park Service .....	3,206	2,984	3,647	+664
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,493	2,640	2,679	+39
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations.....	4,460	2,142	2,314	+173
Insular Affairs.....	648	641	678	+37
Office of the Solicitor.....	63	66	66	0
Office of Inspector General.....	47	51	50	-1
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	513	525	536	+12
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices .....</i>	<i>5,731</i>	<i>3,424</i>	<i>3,645</i>	<i>+221</i>
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	21	18	19	+1
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	402	432	442	+9
Central Hazardous Materials .....	10	10	10	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	785	769	794	+24
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account .....	0	92	0	-92
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration.	70	80	82	+2
Working Capital Fund.....	59	57	64	+7
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs .....</i>	<i>1,326</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>-49</i>
Bureau of Reclamation .....	1,147	1,279	1,150	-129
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	24	24	16	-8
<b>Total Budget Authority .....</b>	<b>19,492</b>	<b>17,619</b>	<b>18,435</b>	<b>+816</b>

*Note: Includes current and permanent authority. Includes enacted transfers.*







# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

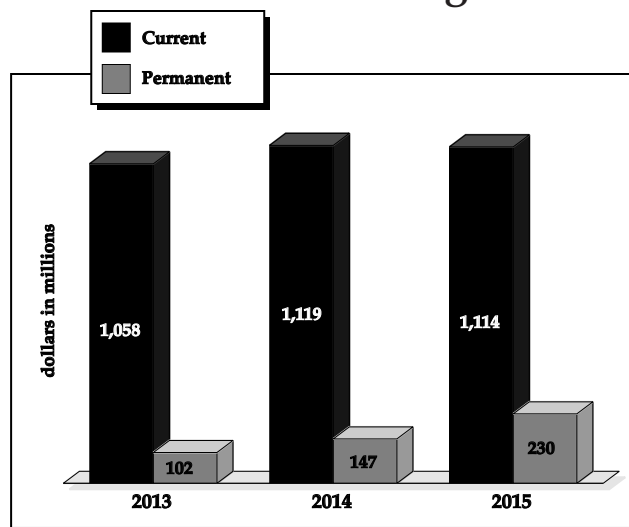
**Mission** – The Bureau of Land Management’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 Bureau of Land Management budget request is \$1.1 billion, a decrease of \$5.6 million below the 2014 enacted level. The budget proposes \$954.1 million for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$104.0 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM’s two operating accounts. This represents a total decrease of \$13.3 million below the 2014 enacted level. The 2015 budget continues to prioritize support for high priority Administration and Secretarial initiatives such as America’s Great Outdoors, Powering Our Future, and sage grouse habitat conservation.

**America’s Great Outdoors** – The BLM is the largest Federal land manager, overseeing more than 247 million acres. With more than 64 million people living within 100 miles of BLM-managed lands in the West, these public lands represent America’s backyard for millions of people. Thus, BLM is uniquely positioned to advance the President’s conservation initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. While many BLM programs serve as conduits to the public lands, its Recreation Resources Management program, National Landscape Conservation System, and Cultural Resources Management program touch the most Americans in a way that fosters AGO’s goals because of their extensive interpretation and education activities.

The 2015 budget includes a \$1.9 million programmatic increase for the National Landscape Conservation System to address high priority needs in national monuments and national conservation areas, including developing management plans for recently designated units and developing and implementing travel management plans for high-use units. An additional \$900,000 in Recreation Resources Management will enable better planning, visitor safety, and interpretive services. Likewise, BLM will use a \$742,000 increase in the Cultural Resources Management program to address the highest priority needs in its backlog of sites requiring inventory and stabilization.

## BLM Funding



The 2015 budget request also includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America’s Great Outdoors initiative. The 2015 budget proposal includes a total of \$89.4 million for BLM land acquisition, including \$25.0 million in requested current appropriations and \$64.4 million in permanent funding. The 2015 request for the land acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 and 2012 to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service jointly developed a process to coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve high priority shared conservation goals. The budget includes a total of \$34.4 million for Collaborative Landscape Projects, including \$9.2 million in current funding and \$25.1 million in permanent funding. A total of \$10.0 million also is proposed to improve access to lands for recreational hunting and sportsmen, including \$2.0 million in current funding and \$8.0 million in permanent funding.

Additionally, BLM has the opportunity to compete for funding through the proposed \$200.0 million Centennial Land Management Investment Fund, half

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## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FACTS

- Established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and U.S. Grazing Service.
- Administers more land than any other Federal agency, managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on more than 247 million surface acres of public land, including the following: energy and mineral development of both conventional and renewable resources; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; rights-of-way; fish and wildlife conservation; and conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.
- Responsible for onshore subsurface mineral estate development on 700 million acres.
- Manages the National Landscape Conservation System, including 19 national monuments, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 221 wilderness areas.
- In 2013, 10,833 employees and 30,053 volunteers worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on the public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

of which is to be funded from a permanent account and half as part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Funding will be managed by the Department and awarded competitively among land management agencies, including BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance, land conservation, and provide youth employment opportunities.

**Powering Our Future** – The 2015 President's budget request includes important increases critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage onshore oil and gas development on Federal lands. The 2015 budget request for Oil and Gas Management, including the request for both direct and fee-funded appropriations, represents an increase of \$20.3 million in program resources over the 2014 enacted level. The request includes an increase of \$5.2 million to provide staffing, training, and other resources needed to develop and implement ongoing rulemaking efforts and strengthen operational guidance to BLM units.

The request also includes \$4.6 million to strengthen BLM's core oversight and permitting capabilities, which will better allow BLM to keep up with industry demand and workload. Among other things, the increase will enable BLM to fill vacancies and expand staff in key locations and also will allow BLM to more fully implement the leasing reforms instituted in May 2010. With the increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process required by BLM leasing reforms to ensure defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analyses, BLM's costs have increased. The additional funds will ensure oil and gas leasing on Federal lands is a model of environmental sensitivity without redirecting resources from other core oil and gas management activities.

The 2015 budget request also proposes to expand and strengthen onshore oil and gas inspections and oversight capability through fees comparable to those assessed for offshore inspections. This funding will help BLM fully implement a risk-based inspection strategy to improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations. The BLM estimates that the fee schedule included in the budget will generate \$48.0 million in offsetting collections for the inspection and oversight program, which allows for the proposed reduction of \$38.0 million in appropriated funds, while providing an increase of \$10.0 million for this critical management responsibility. Through this increased funding, BLM will correct deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection as high risk. Shifting the cost of the inspection activity to fees is appropriate and necessary to allow for other critical investments in the oil and gas program and other BLM programs in a constrained budget.

The budget proposes to continue charging fees for processing Applications for Permits to Drill, through appropriations language, to generate an estimated \$32.5 million in 2015. In addition to the current appropriations noted above, the BLM budget request assumes \$17.3 million in permanent funding will continue to be available in 2015 for the oil and gas program from the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. Pursuant to Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, this fund expires at the end of fiscal year 2015.

The 2015 BLM budget request maintains funding for Renewable Energy at \$29.2 million, essentially the same as

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the 2014 enacted level, providing BLM with the resources it needs to continue to aggressively facilitate and support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development on BLM lands.

Complementing the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative are efforts to facilitate efficient delivery of energy to the markets where it is needed to meet growing demands. The West's aging electrical infrastructure is an impediment to efficient energy transmission and maximizing renewable energy development. The BLM has a critical role in expanding electric transmission infrastructure through the issuance of rights-of-way. To support the necessary upgrades needed to improve reliability and increase capacity, the budget includes a \$5.0 million increase in the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program to enhance BLM's ability to identify and designate energy corridors in low conflict areas and to site high-voltage transmission lines, substations, and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

**Sage Grouse Conservation** – The 2015 President's budget request includes a total of \$15.0 million, equal to the 2014 enacted level, to continue implementation of greater sage grouse conservation and restoration measures to help prevent the future listing of the species for protection under the Endangered Species Act. In its March 2010, ruling that listing was "... warranted but precluded..." FWS said that BLM was not "... fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available..." to ensure species conservation. The BLM is addressing the FWS's concerns through a planning process formally initiated in late 2011. The 2015 funding level will enable BLM to implement land use plan decisions and take other management actions before FWS makes a final listing decision.

In 2015, BLM will complete any remaining work to incorporate necessary regulatory mechanisms into its land use plans to address conservation of the sage grouse. As many as 98 BLM resource management plans, in 68 planning areas, will address sage grouse in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

In 2015, the focus progresses to implementing the plans and supporting habitat restoration and monitoring efforts. Restoration activities will focus on the priority areas identified in the relevant land use plan and will use regional or State-wide conservation strategies to determine priority locations and actions. Monitoring activities will focus on implementing the monitoring commitments in the land use plan. The BLM will also coordinate with the respective State fish and wildlife agencies and other land management agencies to implement greater sage grouse conservation actions.

Of the total funding, \$2.5 million will continue support for the Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service's broad-scale sage grouse habitat monitoring activities to ascertain the effectiveness of habitat management and the effect of land use authorizations.

**Youth in the Great Outdoors** – The 2015 BLM budget request includes a total of \$4.8 million for BLM's youth programs and partnerships, a \$1.3 million increase over the 2014 enacted level. These efforts allow BLM to accomplish high priority projects and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The BLM will use the increase in the Soil, Water, and Air Management program to put more young Americans to work protecting and restoring public lands, as well as cultural and historical resources and treasures. The BLM's strategic focus aligns well with the four pillars of the Secretary's youth platform announced early in 2014. The Secretary has pledged the Department will engage the next generation by providing opportunities to play, learn, serve, and work on public lands.

**Management of Lands and Resources** – The budget request includes a \$5.0 million program increase in the Resource Management Planning program, of which \$3.8 million will support implementation of BLM's enterprise geographic information system and \$1.2 million will support high priority planning efforts. The EGIS aggregates data and viewing information across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM's EGIS is integrated with Interior's growing EGIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate EGIS strategy. The \$1.2 million increase supports resource management plans that provide the basis for every management action on BLM-managed public lands. Keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use patterns, climatic and land health conditions, population growth, and public recreation on the public lands is critical to effective resource management and protection.

In 2015, BLM will continue to provide strong support for landscape level conservation. The BLM plans to release four additional rapid ecoregional assessments in 2014. The BLM will conduct training on the use of the REA data and will begin work with a number of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives to develop reports covering all or significant portions of four ecoregions: the Central Basin and Range, Colorado Plateau, Mojave Basin and Range, and Northwestern Plains. These reports will help develop a shared understanding of regional conservation and development opportunities. An additional six REAs are planned for release in 2015 and will allow the ecoregions to begin development of regional strategies.



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Work in priority focal areas will better align restoration, hazardous fuels program, and other BLM and non-BLM investments such as partnership contributions and regional mitigation funds.

A proposed grazing administration fee will enhance BLM's capacity for processing grazing permits. A fee of \$1 per animal unit month is estimated to generate \$6.5 million in fee collections in 2015, more than offsetting a decrease of \$4.8 million in appropriated funds in the Rangeland Management program. The increase of \$1.7 million in funding resources will allow BLM to make more progress in addressing the grazing permit backlog.

A \$2.8 million increase in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program, on top of \$2.0 million funded in 2014, allows BLM to aggressively implement recommendations in the June 2013, National Academy of Sciences report "Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Management Program – A Way Forward", including expanding ongoing research on population control methods. Curbing reproduction of wild horses on the range and decreasing or eliminating the need to remove excess animals is critical to reining in the costs of this program. A \$2.8 million program increase in the Abandoned Mine Lands program provides support to implement 2015 remediation plan goals at the Red Devil Mine site in Alaska. A \$179,000 program increase in Resource Protection and Law Enforcement partially restores diminished base capability for BLM's marijuana eradication activities and Southwest Border operations.

The budget includes a program increase of \$1.5 million in Riparian Management to support the Bureau's ability to pursue a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources, including inventorying, assessing, monitoring and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. A \$909,000 program increase in the Soil, Water and Air Management program will better enable BLM to meet its highest priority needs for survey, inventory, and monitoring work. In addition, a program increase of \$1.2 million in the Challenge Cost Share program will leverage support from local partner organizations to address priorities for on-the-ground habitat conservation, recreation, and cultural resources protection work.

The budget includes a \$500,000 program increase for Annual Maintenance Operations Costs to improve BLM's ability to address ongoing maintenance needs. An additional \$4.2 million increase for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements restores program capacity to address BLM's deferred maintenance backlog of over \$600 million. The request also includes a program increase of \$454,000 in Administrative Support to keep up with ongoing workload. Lastly, a program increase of \$47,000

is requested in the Bureau-wide Fixed Costs subactivity to pay the Department's Office of Indirect Cost Services for its review of BLM's indirect cost rate proposals. The request represents a base transfer of \$23,400 from the Departmental Operations appropriation and an increase of \$23,600 based on increased workload and backlog resolution.

The budget includes \$19.0 million for the Alaska Conveyance program, a decrease of \$3.1 million from the 2014 enacted level. This reduction reflects BLM's expected achievements as a result of a significant increase in funding provided in 2014 and efficiencies created through recent implementation of more efficient cadastral survey methods. The 2015 request level plots a course for completing all surveys and land transfers in ten years. The BLM expects to finish the surveys for Alaska Native Corporation land selections with the current year appropriation, with land transfers to the Corporations completed within the following five years. The BLM plans to complete surveys for the State of Alaska land selections within three to five years, again completing those land transfers within the following five years.

**Oregon and California Grant Lands** – The budget includes program reductions totaling \$11.0 million in the Oregon and California Grant Lands account. A \$1.6 million decrease in the Western Oregon Forest Management program assumes funding from two permanent appropriations supporting timber and forest health will ensure timber sales are sustained at a level comparable with 2012 and 2013. The BLM expects increased salvage timber sales resulting from 2013 fires, temporarily increasing the volume offered in 2014. A decrease of \$4.4 million in Other Forest Resource Management will reduce a range of activities, including inventory and monitoring, pre-treatment timber surveys, rangeland health assessments and restoration projects, and activities in support of recreation. A \$4.2 million decrease in the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program reflects lower funding needs as the program moves to complete the six revised resource management plans in June 2015. As final environmental impact statements are released and decisions are signed, the program's emphasis will be to meet the completion schedule and support plan implementation. Other funding reductions include \$590,000 for Western Oregon Annual Maintenance and Operations, and \$156,000 for Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems.

**Land Acquisition** – The budget proposes \$89.4 million for BLM Land Acquisition, including \$25.0 million in current appropriations requests and \$64.4 million in permanent funding. The 2015 total represents an increase of \$69.9 million over the 2014 enacted level and the current request represents an increase of \$5.5 million over 2014.

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The current request for line-item acquisition projects is \$10.3 million, which will fund ten core projects in six States. The current request for collaborative projects is \$9.2 million and will fund four projects in the California Southwest Desert landscape and three projects in the National Trails landscape. While many of the proposed projects support hunter and angler access, the current request includes \$2.0 million for projects in which the primary purpose is to enhance access for sportsmen and recreational use.

The current request includes \$1.9 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.6 million for Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships. The \$64.4 million in permanent funding includes \$26.8 million for core projects, which will fund 11 projects in six States, and \$25.1 million for collaborative projects in the California Southwest Desert, National Trails, Florida-Georgia, Upper Rio Grande, and High Divide landscapes. The permanent request also includes \$8.0 million for projects in which the primary purpose is to enhance access for sportsmen and recreational use. The permanent request includes \$3.0 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.5 million for Emergencies and Hardships.

**Budget Structure and Technical Changes** – The budget proposes to combine the current Cadastral Survey subactivity and Land and Realty Management subactivity into a new Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management subactivity. This consolidation allows flexible management at the field level to accomplish BLM's highest priority needs and reflects the complementary nature of the programs and personnel.

## LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

**Oil and Gas Management Reforms** – The Administration proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production,

for example, through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over ten years, of which approximately \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States also will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

The oil and gas reform package includes a proposal to amend and extend certain authorities provided to BLM by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. These authorities have improved BLM's efficiency in processing Applications for Permits to Drill and other use authorization. Specifically, the legislative proposal will amend Section 365 to provide BLM with the flexibility to establish permit processing pilot offices, so the authority is not limited to only those pilot offices explicitly identified in the Energy Policy Act, as amended, and extend the authority for BLM to pay other agency personnel assigned to these pilot offices. The 2015 legislative proposal does not extend the Permit Processing Improvement Fund that was also established by Section 365. This permanent funding source is scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015.

**Hardrock Mining Reform** – The 2015 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the Country through a new Abandoned Mine Lands fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2015. The receipts will be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

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The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals, gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to a leasing system. The proposal also increases the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872 and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding ten or fewer mining claims. These changes will discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

**Recreation Fee Program** – The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. The BLM currently collects \$18.0 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. In addition, the Department will propose a general

provision in the 2015 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through FY 2016.

**Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act** – The 2015 budget proposes to reauthorize the Act, which expired in July 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues will continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

**Bureau of Land Management Foundation** – The 2015 budget proposes to establish a congressionally chartered National BLM Foundation. This Foundation will provide an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, and focus public support on the BLM mission. The Foundation will be established as a charitable, non-profit organization to benefit the public by protecting and restoring BLM's natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources for future generations. The National BLM Foundation will be similar to other existing foundations which benefit Federal programs, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$4.4 million are fully funded in the request.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Management of Lands and Resources .....	5,425	956,875	5,281	954,085	-144	-2,790
Land Acquisition.....	11	19,463	11	25,000	0	+5,537
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	794	114,467	754	103,957	-40	-10,510
Range Improvements .....	36	9,280	36	10,000	0	+720
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures <i>(Indefinite)</i> .....	208	31,092	208	32,465	0	+1,373
Minus SCDF Offset .....	0	-31,092	0	-32,465	0	-1,373
Miscellaneous Trust Funds <i>(Indefinite)</i> .....	12	19,024	12	20,500	0	+1,476
Subtotal, Current.....	6,486	1,119,109	6,302	1,113,542	-184	-5,567
<b>Permanent and Trust</b>						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	96	1,670	96	1,800	0	+130
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments.....	13	48,559	13	14,126	0	-34,433
Land Acquisition.....	0	0	0	64,397	0	+64,397
<b>Permanent Operating Funds</b>						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	0	557	0	600	0	+43
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	117	16,704	117	18,500	0	+1,796
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery .....	58	5,522	58	5,610	0	+88
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits .....	6	1,856	6	2,000	0	+144
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	19	2,209	19	2,298	0	+89
Southern Nevada Land Sales .....	54	40,695	54	56,657	0	+15,962
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments.....	0	0	0	1,000	0	+1,000
Lincoln County Land Sales.....	5	804	5	3,062	0	+2,258
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act .....	0	0	0	210	0	+210
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account .....	0	0	0	768	0	+768
Silver Saddle Endowment .....	0	334	0	0	0	-334
Carson City Special Account .....	0	176	0	0	0	-176
Ojito Land Acquisition Account.....	0	715	0	0	0	-715
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts.....	0	37	0	20	0	-17
Navy Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Revenues.....	5	27	5	53	0	+26
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Imp. Fund .....	194	17,264	194	18,349	0	+1,085
Federal Land Disposal Account.....	0	0	0	4,800	0	+4,800
White Pine (85 percent special account) .....	0	240	0	0	0	-240
Washington County, Utah						
Land Acquisition Account .....	0	0	0	96	0	+96
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds .....	458	87,140	458	114,023	0	+26,883
Helium Fund.....	54	23,554	54	20,883	0	-2,671
Offsetting Collections .....	0	-23,554	0	-20,883	0	+2,671
Working Capital Fund.....	25	0	25	0	0	0
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund.....	0	10,000	0	36,000	0	+26,000
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust.....	646	147,369	646	230,346	0	+82,977
Reimbursable and Other FTE.....	3,102	0	3,423	0	+321	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>10,234</b>	<b>1,266,478</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>1,343,888</b>	<b>+137</b>	<b>+77,410</b>



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## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, and Air Management .....	41,455	42,939	45,352	+2,413
Rangeland Management .....	75,955	79,000	74,928	-4,072
Grazing Permit Admin. Fees .....	0	0	6,500	+6,500
Grazing Permit Admin. Offset .....	0	0	-6,500	-6,500
Public Domain Forest Management .....	5,889	9,838	9,929	+91
Riparian Management .....	21,321	21,321	23,000	+1,679
Cultural Resources Management .....	15,131	15,131	16,000	+869
Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	71,836	77,245	80,238	+2,993
Subtotal, Land Resources .....	231,587	245,474	249,447	+3,973
Wildlife and Fisheries Management				
Wildlife Management .....	48,606	52,338	52,589	+251
Fisheries Management .....	12,530	12,530	12,626	+96
Subtotal, Wildlife / Fisheries Mgmt...	61,136	64,868	65,215	+347
Threatened and Endangered				
Species Management .....	20,326	21,458	21,636	+178
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management .....	17,300	18,264	18,435	+171
Recreation Resources Management .....	46,129	48,697	50,022	+1,325
Subtotal, Recreation Management .....	63,429	66,961	68,457	+1,496
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management .....	70,877	80,877	53,183	-27,694
Permit Processing Fees .....	32,500	32,500	32,500	0
Offsetting Collections (Fees) .....	-30,946	-32,500	-32,500	0
Inspection Fees .....	0	0	48,000	+48,000
Offsetting Collections (Fees) .....	0	0	-48,000	-48,000
Coal Management .....	7,552	9,595	9,680	+85
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt .....	8,834	10,586	10,684	+98
Renewable Energy .....	21,275	29,061	29,232	+171
Subtotal, Energy / Minerals Mgmt ....	110,092	130,119	102,779	-27,340
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance and Lands .....	16,568	22,000	19,000	-3,000
Cadastral Survey .....	11,276	11,276	0	-11,276
Lands and Realty Management .....	34,382	34,382	0	-34,382
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Mgmt .....	0	0	51,082	+51,082
Subtotal, Realty / Ownership Mgmt...	62,226	67,658	70,082	+2,424
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning .....	37,125	37,125	42,399	+5,274
Abandoned Mine Lands .....	16,687	16,687	19,583	+2,896
Resource Protection / Law Enfrmnt .....	25,325	25,325	25,657	+332
Hazardous Materials Management .....	15,612	15,612	15,718	+106
Subtotal, Resource Protect / Maint ....	94,749	94,749	103,357	+8,608
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Deferred Maintenance .....	26,995	26,995	31,304	+4,309
Annual Maintenance and Ops Costs .....	38,637	38,637	39,447	+810
Subtotal, Trans / Facilities Maint .....	65,632	65,632	70,751	+5,119

**APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources (continued)**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Mining Law Administration				
Administration .....	37,677	39,696	39,696	0
Offsetting Fees .....	-37,677	-39,696	-39,696	0
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin.....	0	0	0	0
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information Technology Mgmt.....	25,761	25,696	25,841	+145
Administrative Support .....	47,127	47,127	47,931	+804
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs .....	87,773	92,901	91,010	-1,891
Subtotal, Workforce/Org. Support...	160,661	165,724	164,782	-942
Communications Site Management				
Communications Site Management .....	1,898	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees .....	-1,898	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt .....	0	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share.....	2,413	2,413	3,579	+1,166
National Landscape Conservation System				
National Monuments and				
National Conservation Areas .....	29,909	31,819	34,000	+2,181
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>902,160</b>	<b>956,875</b>	<b>954,085</b>	<b>-2,790</b>

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>		2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-2,790		
Land Resources.....	+3,973	Wildlife and Fisheries Management.....	+347
Soil, Water, and Air Management .....	+2,413	Wildlife Management .....	+251
High Priority Survey, Inventory, and Monitoring .....	+909	Fixed Costs .....	+251
Youth in the Great Outdoors.....	+1,250	Fisheries Management.....	+96
Fixed Costs .....	+254	Fixed Costs .....	+96
Rangeland Management .....	-4,072	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	+178
Grazing Permit Issuance.....	-4,799	Fixed Costs .....	+178
Grazing Permit Administration Fees.....	+6,500		
Grazing Permit Administration Offset.....	-6,500	Recreation Management .....	+1,496
Fixed Costs .....	+727	Wilderness Management.....	+171
Public Domain Forest Management .....	+91	Fixed Costs .....	+171
Fixed Costs .....	+91	Recreation Resources Management.....	+1,325
Riparian Management .....	+1,679	Address Planning and Visitor Service Needs - AGO.....	+900
High Priority Survey, Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring .....	+1,488	Fixed Costs .....	+425
Fixed Costs .....	+191		
Cultural Resources Management.....	+869	Energy and Minerals Management .....	-27,340
Site Survey and Protection - AGO.....	+742	Oil and Gas Management .....	-27,694
Fixed Costs .....	+127	Leasing, Oversight, and Environmental Studies	+4,580
Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	+2,993	Rulemaking and Reform .....	+5,200
Applied Science - Implementation of NAS Recommendations.....	+2,800	Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees.....	-38,000
Fixed Costs .....	+193	Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees.....	+38,000
		New Funding Through Fees .....	+10,000

*Detail of Budget Changes*  
*Management of Lands and Resources (continued)*

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
Inspection and Enforcement .....	-48,000	Hazardous Materials Management .....	+106
Fixed Costs .....	+526	Fixed Costs .....	+106
Coal Management .....	+85	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance .....	+5,119
Fixed Costs .....	+85	Deferred Maintenance .....	+4,309
Other Mineral Resources.....	+98	High Priority Projects.....	+4,240
Fixed Costs .....	+98	Fixed Costs .....	+69
Renewable Energy.....	+171	Annual Maintenance and Operation Costs.....	+810
Fixed Costs .....	+171	General Program Increase .....	+500
		Fixed Costs .....	+310
Realty and Ownership Management .....	+2,424	Workforce and Organizational Support.....	-942
Alaska Conveyance and Lands .....	-3,000	Information Technology Management.....	+145
General Program Decrease.....	-3,117	Fixed Costs .....	+145
Fixed Costs .....	+117	Administrative Support .....	+804
Cadastral Survey .....	-11,276	General Program Increase .....	+454
Internal Transfer Cadastral Survey to New		Fixed Costs .....	+350
Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management...	-11,276	Bureau-wide Fixed Costs .....	-1,891
Lands and Realty Management .....	-34,382	WCF Indirect Cash Payments.....	+47
Internal Transfer Lands and Realty to		Fixed Costs .....	-1,938
New Cadastral, Lands and Realty Mgmt.....	-34,382		
Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management .....	+51,082	Challenge Cost Share.....	+1,166
Internal Transfer from Cadastral Survey .....	+11,276	General Program Increase .....	+1,163
Internal Transfer from Lands and Realty .....	+34,382	Fixed Costs .....	+3
Transmission Corridors .....	+5,000		
Fixed Costs .....	+424	National Monuments and National	
Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	+8,608	Conservation Areas.....	+2,181
Resource Management Planning .....	+5,274	Planning and Travel Mgmt - AGO .....	+1,898
High Priority Planning Efforts.....	+1,208	Fixed Costs .....	+283
Applied Science - Enterprise Geospatial Sys....	+3,810		
Fixed Costs .....	+256	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Abandoned Mine Lands.....	+2,896	Applied Science .....	[+6,610]
Red Devil Mine Activities .....	+2,821	Fixed Costs .....	[+3,937]
Fixed Costs .....	+75		
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement .....	+332		
SW Border Operations .....	+179		
Fixed Costs .....	+153		

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**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Acquisitions .....	17,977	15,949	21,480	+5,531
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....	1,420	1,616	1,616	0
Acquisition Management.....	1,778	1,898	1,904	+6
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	21,175	19,463	25,000	+5,537

See Appendix C for proposed 2015 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+5,537
Land Acquisition .....	+5,531
Acquisition Management - Fixed Costs .....	+6

**APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
W. Oregon Resources Management .....	92,780	101,423	91,603	-9,820
W. Oregon Info/Resources Data Sys.....	1,822	1,923	1,772	-151
W. Oregon Transp and Facilities Maint....	10,409	10,063	9,517	-546
W. Oregon Construction/Acquisition.....	293	310	312	+2
W. Oregon NLCS .....	709	748	753	+5
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	106,013	114,467	103,957	-10,510

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-10,510		
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	-9,820	Western Oregon Transportation/Facilities Mgmt....	-546
Forest Management.....	-1,466	Operations and Annual Maintenance .....	-546
General Program Decrease .....	-1,626	General Program Decrease.....	-590
Fixed Costs .....	+160	Fixed Costs .....	+44
Reforestation and Forest Development.....	+91		
Fixed Costs .....	+91	Western Oregon Construction/Acquisition.....	+2
Other Forest Resources Management.....	-4,270	Fixed Costs .....	+2
General Program Decrease.....	-4,410		
Fixed Costs .....	+140	Western Oregon National Monuments and	
Resource Management Planning .....	-4,175	National Conservation Areas .....	+5
Anticipated Plan Completions .....	-4,183	Fixed Costs .....	+5
Fixed Costs .....	+8		
Western Oregon Information/Resources		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Data System.....	-151	Fixed Costs .....	[+455]
General Program Decrease.....	-156		
Fixed Costs .....	+5		



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**APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,490	9,280	10,000	+720

**APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Rights-of-Way Processing .....	13,209	16,900	17,646	+746
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery .....	4,439	5,000	5,221	+221
Recreation Cost Recovery .....	3,731	2,500	2,610	+110
Adopt-a-Horse Program .....	76	125	131	+6
Repair of Damaged Lands .....	1,943	2,950	3,080	+130
Cost Recovable Realty Cases .....	964	1,000	1,044	+44
Timber Purchaser Expenses .....	36	40	42	+2
Commercial Film and Photography Fees .....	243	250	261	+11
Copy Fees .....	274	900	940	+40
Trans Alaska Pipeline .....	1,427	1,427	1,490	+63
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	26,342	31,092	32,465	+1,373
Offsets .....	-26,342	-31,092	-32,465	-1,373
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	0	0

**APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	19,085	19,024	20,500	+1,476

**Mission** – The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

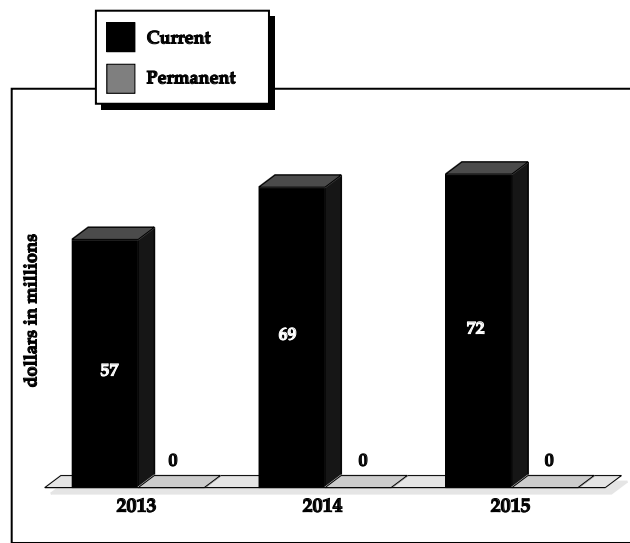
**Budget Overview** – The 2015 President’s budget request for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is \$169.8 million, including \$72.4 million in current appropriations and \$97.3 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts and cost recoveries. The Bureau estimates staffing will total 552 full time equivalents in 2015. The 2015 gross budget request for the total program is a \$2.9 million increase above the 2014 enacted level. The net request of \$72.4 million in appropriated funds is an increase of \$3.4 million above the 2014 level.

The total 2015 estimate of \$97.3 million for offsetting collections is a decrease of \$543,000 from the 2014 estimate. This includes a decrease of \$294,000 below the 2014 estimate for rental receipts and a decrease of \$249,000 below the 2014 estimate for cost recoveries.

**Powering Our Future** – The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for managing development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources through offshore leasing, resource evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, renewable energy development, economic analysis, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and environmental studies. In addition, the Bureau is committed to applying science to decisionmaking through research and rigorous analytical standards, balanced decisionmaking regarding development of domestic offshore conventional and renewable energy resources, and ensuring appropriate consideration of the environment is given in every case.

**Ocean Energy Management** – The 2015 budget request includes \$169.8 million for BOEM’s ocean energy management activities, including renewable, conventional, and environmental activities, an increase of \$2.9 million above the 2014 enacted level. This represents the entirety of BOEM’s program for leasing and management of the Nation’s offshore energy resources.

## BOEM Funding



The budget requests \$23.1 million for renewable energy activities, a decrease of \$552,000 below the 2014 enacted level. Renewable energy development activities include the siting and construction of offshore wind farms on the Outer Continental Shelf, as well as other forms of renewable energy such as wave and current energy. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Secretary, who has delegated to BOEM, the authority to grant leases, easements, or rights-of-way for activities on the OCS that produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from renewable sources.

In 2013, the Department and BOEM advanced history-making renewable energy efforts. As part of President Obama’s Climate Action Plan to develop domestic clean energy sources and cut carbon pollution, BOEM completed the Nation’s first two competitive lease sales for renewable energy in Federal waters. The sales generated nearly \$5.4 million in high bids for approximately 277,550 acres on the Outer Continental Shelf in areas offshore Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Combined, these areas, if fully developed, could generate enough

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## BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT FACTS

- **Protects the environment while ensuring the safe development and fair return for the Nation's offshore energy and marine mineral resources.**
- **As of January 2014, BOEM administers 6,365 active oil and gas leases on approximately 36 million Outer Continental Shelf acres.**
- **In calendar year 2012, Outer Continental Shelf offshore Alaska, California, and Gulf of Mexico leases accounted for more than six percent of America's domestic natural gas production and about 20 percent of domestic oil production.**
- **As of January 2014, BOEM has issued five commercial offshore wind energy leases, conducted two competitive wind energy lease sales, and approved the construction and operations plan for the Cape Wind project offshore Massachusetts.**

renewable energy to power 1.7 million homes. These leases support the Smart from the Start initiative, which facilitates environmentally responsible offshore wind development along the OCS by identifying wind energy areas using a coordinated, focused approach with extensive environmental analysis, public review, and large-scale planning.

In addition to holding the first competitive OCS renewable energy lease sales, BOEM has issued five other non-competitive commercial offshore wind energy leases and approved the construction and operations plan for the Cape Wind project offshore Massachusetts. The growth of renewable energy markets and technology is also fostering collaborative work between BOEM, developers, engineers, and scientists to consider wind, wave, and current based energy development off the west coast States.

The 2015 budget provides \$49.6 million for conventional energy development, an increase of \$192,000 above 2014. These funds support high priority offshore oil and gas development activities, including those outlined in BOEM's Five-Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017. The 2012-2017 Program makes areas containing an estimated 75 percent of the technically recoverable oil and gas resources estimated to be in the OCS available for exploration and development. It includes 12 potential lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and three off the coast of Alaska. During fiscal year 2013, BOEM held three sales generating over \$1.4 billion in high bids. The BOEM has three additional lease sales scheduled during calendar year 2014.

In 2015, the Bureau will continue to focus on offshore oil and gas development and the next Five-Year Program for 2017-2022. Because of the complexity of the program development process, BOEM must begin planning for the

next program several years in advance. This work will advance a regionally targeted approach that accounts for the distinct needs of different offshore areas.

Within the conventional energy activity, BOEM manages offshore sand resources for coastal restoration efforts including time-sensitive projects like those needed for the response to Hurricane Sandy. As a result of Hurricane Sandy, BOEM responded to seven requests for use of OCS sand and gravel, and executed two new agreements and a modification to an existing agreement to allow for the use of 2.7 million cubic yards of OCS sand. In 2015, BOEM will continue to provide for the sand needs of coastal communities for cyclic and emergency requirements through the identification, leasing, and management of sand resources.

Paramount to BOEM's renewable and conventional energy efforts are its Environmental Programs, for which the 2015 budget provides \$65.7 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above 2014. Through its Environmental Programs activity, BOEM will prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement in support of the next Five-Year Program. The PEIS will provide a concise assessment that addresses key issues throughout program implementation and provides information pertaining to environmental issues and program alternatives. Additionally, the PEIS will provide insight and consideration regarding frontier areas in the next Five-Year Program.

The PEIS analysis is conducted using top quality research by talented scientists from a range of disciplines, as well as targeted scientific studies facilitated by BOEM to support policy needs and priorities. For example, in 2014, BOEM was awarded the Department of the Interior's Partners in Conservation Award for two partnership efforts that broadly included baseline environmental information

gathering, identification and evaluation of best management practices and protocols, evaluation of technologies for environmental assessment and monitoring, development of protocols and geographic information system tools to assist with facility siting, and assessment of the social and cultural implications of renewable energy development. This focus on environmental science ensures the integration of applied scientific research and information with the environmental analyses that BOEM conducts in support of programmatic decisions. Through these efforts, BOEM continues to ensure that science-based decisionmaking is transparent and accessible.

The request includes \$15.0 million for General Support activities and \$16.3 million for Executive Direction. These activities support executive leadership, bureau-level coordination and policy, as well as administrative functions such as finance, human resources, information management, procurement, facilities management, and similar support services.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

**Federal Oil and Gas Reforms** – The 2015 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior’s onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to

taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting the onshore royalty rate; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and a permanent repeal of Interior’s authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over ten years, of which approximately \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States also will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$1.5 million are fully funded.

### **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** (all dollar amounts in thousands)

#### *Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management .....	552	69,000	552	72,422	0	+3,422
Subtotal, Current .....	552	69,000	552	72,422	0	+3,422
Offsetting Collections .....	0	97,891	0	97,348	0	-543
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT.</b>						
(w/ offsetting collections) .....	552	166,891	552	169,770	0	+2,879



## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management**

	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation.....	8,194	10,799	10,799	0
Offsetting Collections .....	10,343	12,857	12,305	-552
Subtotal, Renewable Energy .....	18,537	23,656	23,104	-552
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation.....	23,108	26,680	26,872	+192
Offsetting Collections .....	23,007	22,761	22,761	0
Subtotal, Conventional Energy .....	46,115	49,441	49,633	+192
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation.....	13,091	14,353	16,838	+2,485
Offsetting Collections .....	47,487	48,865	48,874	+9
Subtotal, Environmental Programs ..	60,578	63,218	65,712	+2,494
General Support Services				
Appropriation.....	3,149	4,642	5,324	+682
Offsetting Collections .....	9,000	9,678	9,678	0
Subtotal, General Support Services ..	12,149	14,320	15,002	+682
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	9,047	12,526	12,589	+63
Offsetting Collections .....	6,176	3,730	3,730	0
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	15,223	16,256	16,319	+63
Total Appropriation .....	56,589	69,000	72,422	+3,422
Total Offsetting Collections .....	96,013	97,891	97,348	-543
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	152,602	166,891	169,770	+2,879

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	<u>2015 Change from 2014 Enacted</u>		<u>2015 Change from 2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+2,879		
Renewable Energy .....	-552	General Support Services.....	+682
Programmatic Reduction .....	-617	Programmatic Reduction .....	-46
Fixed Costs .....	+65	Fixed Costs .....	+728
Conventional Energy.....	+192	Executive Direction.....	+63
Programmatic Reduction .....	-161	Programmatic Reduction .....	-53
Fixed Costs .....	+353	Fixed Costs .....	+116
Environmental Programs.....	+2,494	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Programmatic EIS for		Programmatic Reductions.....	[-1,083]
2017-2022 Five-Year Program.....	+2,500	Fixed Costs .....	[+1,462]
Programmatic Reduction .....	-206		
Fixed Costs .....	+200		



# BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

**Mission** – The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve energy resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement.

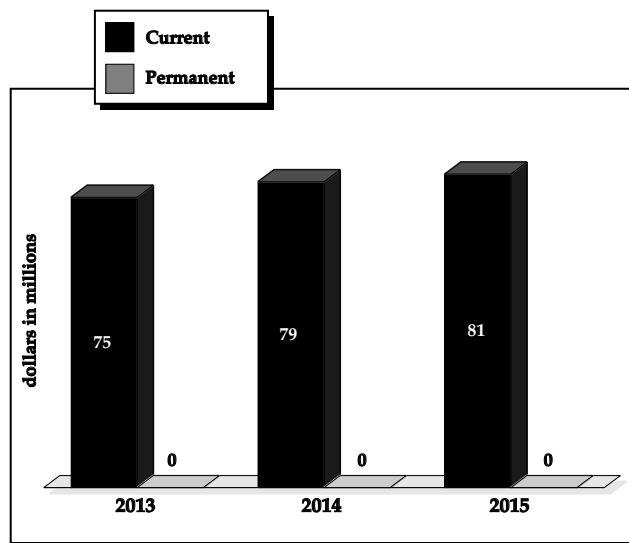
**Budget Overview** – The 2015 President’s budget request for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is \$204.6 million, including \$81.0 million in current appropriations and \$123.6 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. The BSEE estimates staffing will total 869 full time equivalents in 2015, including 744 direct FTE and 125 reimbursable FTE to provide shared services Department-wide, which are fully reimbursed from other accounts. This is an increase of 51 direct FTE from the 2014 level. The 2015 gross budget request for the total program is a \$2.0 million increase above the 2014 enacted level. The request in current appropriations is an increase of \$2.4 million above the 2014 level, after accounting for a decrease in estimated offsetting collections. All increases support the Powering Our Future initiative.

The total offsetting collections estimate for 2015 is \$123.6 million, a decrease of \$391,000 from the 2014 estimate. This includes a decrease of \$156,000 for rental receipts and a decrease of \$235,000 for cost recoveries, with no change in estimated inspection fee collections.

**Progress Through Reform** – In 2010, the former Minerals Management Service was reorganized into three independent entities to institute strong internal controls over the development, regulation, and revenue collection activities in the Federal offshore energy regulatory system. Since October 1, 2011, BSEE has operated as a distinct bureau with responsibility for oil and gas permitting, facility inspections, regulations and standards development, safety research, field operations, incident investigation, environmental compliance and enforcement, oil spill prevention and readiness, review of operator oil spill response plans, review and oversight of production and development plans, and resource conservation efforts.

Building on recent investments and progress, BSEE continues to recruit professionals into the workforce

## BSEE Funding



and train all personnel to better compare, assess, and identify risks and mitigation strategies to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve offshore resources. These professionals review permits and response plans, evaluate new and emerging technologies, and conduct inspections, investigations, and enforcement activities to properly define, assess, and mitigate risks. The BSEE training activities provide newly-hired technical staff with a base-level competency they use and build on throughout their careers. All BSEE technical personnel continue to engage in formal classroom training, on-the-job training and mentoring, and field-based classes when applicable to ensure they are current on the latest offshore oil and gas technologies and practices.

The BSEE will continue working to refine internal controls and processes and expand the use of information and data management systems to promote continuous safety in offshore operations and provide an environmental enforcement presence. The Bureau is further advancing new protocols that emphasize risk-based oversight to identify and focus inspections on the “riskiest” activities and facilities. The BSEE is working to establish real time monitoring capabilities to improve and increase the regulatory oversight of critical offshore operations

## BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT FACTS

- Established October 1, 2011.
- Conducts more than 23,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of nearly 2,600 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities and pipelines.
- Operates the largest facility in the United States that can test oil spill response equipment with a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products under reproducible marine conditions.
- Conducts studies to continuously improve operational safety and pollution prevention related to offshore oil and natural gas exploration and development and renewable energy facilities, including best available and safest technologies.

and equipment. The BSEE is also strengthening its investigation, data analysis, and compliance and enforcement programs to enhance the identification of risk and risk mitigation approaches.

**Powering Our Future Initiative** – In March 2011, President Obama released his Blueprint for a Secure Energy Future that includes a three-part strategy to produce more energy with domestic resources, reduce reliance on oil imports, and lead the development of clean alternative fuels, all with improved efficiency.

The 2015 BSEE budget fully supports this strategy by ensuring development of the Nation's vast offshore energy resources is conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Funds will be used to recruit expert engineers, scientists, and oil spill planning, prevention, and response specialists to support the development of strong scientific information and the timely and thorough review of permits. A program increase of \$905,000 is proposed to support the enhanced review of new and emerging technologies by technical experts, and expand project funding used to validate technology, test protocols, and analyze economic feasibility.

**Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement** – The 2015 budget request includes \$189.7 million for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement appropriation, primarily for conventional energy activities, an increase of \$2.0 million over the 2014 level that includes \$1.1 million in fixed costs. The BSEE is also working collaboratively with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to establish appropriate permitting and oversight processes for offshore renewable energy projects that will ensure safe operations.

The 2015 request will allow BSEE to continue to strengthen regulatory and oversight capability on the OCS by maintaining the current capacity in multiple disciplines to adequately staff regulatory, safety management, structural and technical support, and oil spill response preven-

tion programs. Continued outreach and dialogue with stakeholders from academia, industry, non-governmental organizations, and other governmental agencies will enhance the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, regulatory gaps, real-time monitoring capabilities, and risk-based decisionmaking for safety and environmental enforcement.

The 2015 budget request includes a program increase of \$905,000 to support the evaluation of new and emerging technologies. Funds will be used to support two technical experts that will evaluate and test these technologies and update regulations to reflect improved safety and oversight protocols. These funds will also be used to support the testing and evaluation of best available and safest technology through specific projects.

**Oil Spill Research** – This program supports research on the prevention and response to oil pollution as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role in initiating applied research to support decisionmaking on methods and equipment to prevent or mitigate oil spills, which is a critical component of the offshore permitting process. Funds are used to sponsor testing of new equipment or methods as well as support ongoing Ohmsett testing and training activities. Located in Leonardo, New Jersey, the Ohmsett test facility is the only one of its type in the world providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment.

The 2015 budget proposes \$14.9 million for Oil Spill Research, equal to the 2014 enacted level. The funds will be used to address key knowledge and technology gaps in oil spill response, focusing on deepwater and arctic environments. The studies will leverage other funds through cooperative efforts with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of the Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$1.1 million are fully funded.

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## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety Environmental Enforcement .....	671	63,745	722	66,147	+51	+2,402
Oil Spill Research .....	22	14,899	22	14,899	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	693	78,644	744	81,046	+51	+2,402
Offsetting Collections .....	125	123,970	125	123,579	0	-391
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT <i>(w/ OC)</i> .....</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>202,614</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>204,625</b>	<b>+51</b>	<b>+2,011</b>



## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation.....	1,420	3,027	0	-3,027
Offsetting Collections.....	2,479	5,287	0	-5,287
Subtotal, Environ. Enforcement.....	3,899	8,314	0	-8,314
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation.....	34,993	37,478	42,663	+5,185
Offsetting Collections.....	90,395	94,729	99,248	+4,519
Subtotal, Ops, Safety and Reg. ....	125,388	132,207	141,911	+9,704
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation.....	4,732	4,990	5,027	+37
Offsetting Collections.....	10,024	10,570	10,649	+79
Subtotal, Administrative Ops.....	14,756	15,560	15,676	+116
General Support Services				
Appropriation.....	3,785	4,275	4,401	+126
Offsetting Collections.....	8,181	9,238	9,511	+273
Subtotal, General Support Services..	11,966	13,513	13,912	+399
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	13,251	13,975	14,056	+81
Offsetting Collections.....	3,931	4,146	4,171	+25
Subtotal, Executive Direction .....	17,182	18,121	18,227	+106
Total Appropriation .....	58,181	63,745	66,147	+2,402
Total Offsetting Collections .....	115,010	123,970	123,579	-391
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	173,191	187,715	189,726	+2,011

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+2,011		
Environmental Enforcement.....	-8,314	Administrative Operations.....	+116
Consolidation of Environmental Enforcement Activity into Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	-8,314	Fixed Costs .....	+116
		General Support Services.....	+399
		Fixed Costs .....	+399
Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	+9,704	Executive Direction.....	+106
Consolidation of Environmental Enforcement Activity into Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	+8,314	Fixed Costs .....	+106
Enhanced Review of Emerging Technologies .....	+905	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+485	Fixed Costs .....	[+1,106]

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**APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research**

	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	14,120	14,899	14,899	0
Supplemental.....	2,850	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/ supp</i> ).....	16,970	14,899	14,899	0





# OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

**Mission** – The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement is to ensure through a nationwide regulatory program, coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, restores the land to beneficial use following mining, and mitigates the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

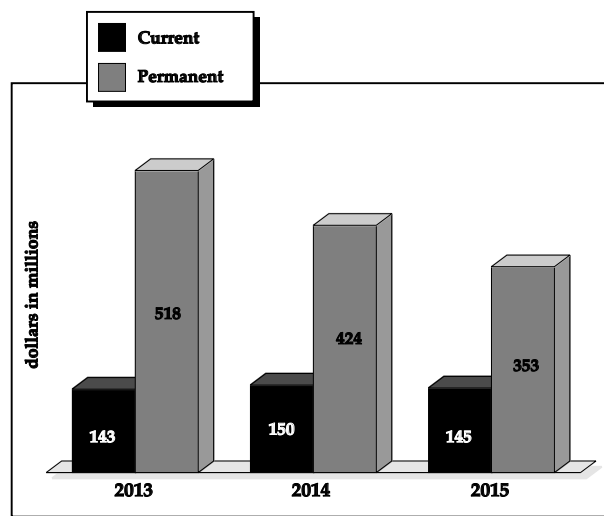
**Budget Overview** – The 2015 budget request for OSM is \$144.8 million in current appropriations, \$5.3 million below the 2014 enacted level. The OSM estimates that staffing will equal 500 full time equivalents in 2015, an increase of 12 FTE from the 2014 level.

**Regulation and Technology** – The 2015 budget for Regulation and Technology is \$116.1 million, a programmatic decrease of \$6.6 million below the 2014 level. The request includes \$12.6 million, an increase of nearly \$4.0 million above 2014, to improve implementation of existing laws and support State and tribal programs. State and tribal regulatory grants are funded at \$55.2 million in 2015, a decrease of \$13.4 million below 2014. States are encouraged to recover more of their regulatory costs from the coal industry for services provided. In addition, the budget proposes to recover the cost of reviewing, administering, and enforcing permits for surface coal mining and reclamation in Federal programs and on Indian lands where OSM is the regulatory authority. The OSM expects to recover \$1.9 million of the costs for services provided in 2015.

The budget includes \$1.2 million for applied science to conduct studies that will advance technologies and practices specific to coal mined sites for more comprehensive ecosystem restoration including reforestation and reclamation using native vegetation and plant habitat, \$1.5 million to more fully deploy the Geo-Mine project, \$750,000 to support electronic permitting, \$500,000 for a cost recovery data application, and \$200,000 to improve the monitoring of financial information.

**Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund** – The total current funding requested for this account is \$28.7 million, a

## OSM Funding



programmatic increase of \$1.3 million above 2014. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act established the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to receive the Abandoned Mine Land fees and finance reclamation of coal AML sites. The increase includes \$700,000 for applied science studies pertaining to abandoned mines and \$291,000 for project monitoring.

**Legislative Proposals** – In 2015, OSM will distribute an estimated \$352.7 million in permanent appropriations. This includes \$186.0 million to non-certified States and Tribes in reclamation grants and \$166.7 million in payments to the United Mine Workers of America retiree health plans. The Administration proposes to focus reclamation grant funds on the highest priority AML sites. The budget proposes to end permanent payments to States and Tribes that have finished restoring their abandoned coal mines, saving the taxpayer \$48.0 million in 2015 and \$295.0 million over the next ten years. These payments currently can be used for any purpose and therefore may not contribute to the goal of addressing abandoned mine hazards.

The budget proposes to restore coal fees to the 1977 levels which were in effect until an amendment to the Surface

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## OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT FACTS

- Created in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- Ensures coal mining operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Requires that land is adequately reclaimed and restored to beneficial use during and following the mining process through regulation.
- Institutes nationwide programs to protect the society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations.
- Trains hundreds of State and tribal professionals in a broad range of reclamation skills such as re-establishing wildlife habitat.

Mining Control and Reclamation Act in 2006 reduced the fees. The proposal to return the fees to historic levels will generate an additional \$52.0 million in 2015 that will be used to reclaim priority abandoned mine sites and reduce some of the \$3.9 billion in remaining dangerous AML sites nationwide.

The budget also includes a legislative proposal to establish a new fee on hardrock mineral production to fund the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines across the Country. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for the actions of its predecessors, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be based on

the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2015. The fee will be collected by OSM, and the receipts will be distributed through a set allocation of funds between Federal and non-Federal lands. Based on need, the Secretary will disperse the non-Federal share to States and Tribes who will select their own priority restoration projects, using national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel to the coal AML reclamation program, as two parts of a larger proposal to ensure the Nation's most dangerous coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems. This proposal is expected to generate \$1.8 billion over ten years for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$936,000 are fully funded in the 2015 budget request.



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## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### ***Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted***

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Regulation and Technology .....	345	122,713	357	116,110	+12	-6,603
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	143	27,399	143	28,695	0	+1,296
Subtotal, Current (w/o oc and cp) .....	488	150,112	500	144,805	+12	-5,307
Civil Penalties .....	0	100	0	100	0	0
Offsetting Collections .....	0	40	0	1,900	0	+1,860
Subtotal, Current (w/ oc and cp) .....	488	150,252	500	146,805	+12	-3,447
Permanent						
Payments to UMWA Health Plans (AML) .....	0	12,359	0	21,645	0	+9,286
Payments to UMWA Health Plans (Treasury Funds) ...	0	112,925	0	145,078	0	+32,153
Payments to States in Lieu of						
Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury Funds) .....	0	131,903	0	0	0	-131,903
Mandatory Grants to States and Tribes (AML) .....	0	166,415	0	186,000	0	+19,585
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	423,602	0	352,723	0	-70,879
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING (w/o oc and cp)</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>573,714</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>497,528</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>-76,186</b>
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING (w/ oc and cp).</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>573,854</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>499,528</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>-74,326</b>

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## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	87,029	91,832	81,191	-10,641
Permitting fees.....	40	40	1,900	+1,860
Offsetting collections .....	-38	-40	-1,900	-1,860
Technology Development and Transfer...	13,699	14,455	18,009	+3,554
Financial Management .....	479	505	707	+202
Executive Direction/ Administration .....	15,088	15,921	16,203	+282
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o civil penalties)</i> ..	116,297	122,713	116,110	-6,603
Civil Penalties.....	730	100	100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/civil penalties)</i> ....	117,027	122,813	116,210	-6,603

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

##### **2015 Change from 2014 Enacted**

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-6,603
Environmental Protection.....	-10,641
Reduce State and Tribal Regulatory Grants .....	-13,373
Improve Implementation and Support to States and Tribes.....	+3,843
Federal Programs .....	-1,302
Indian Lands .....	-558
Cost Recovery Data Application.....	+500
Fixed Costs .....	+249
Technology Development and Transfer.....	+3,554
Applied Science Projects .....	+1,199
Expand Geo-mine Project.....	+1,500
Support Electronic Permitting.....	+750
Fixed Costs .....	+105
Financial Management.....	+202
Program Monitoring .....	+200
Fixed Costs .....	+2
Executive Direction.....	+282
Indirect Cost Negotiation.....	+5
Fixed Costs .....	+277
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+633]

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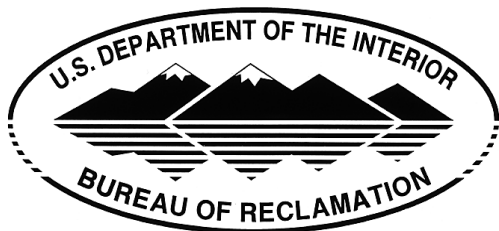
**APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	8,984	9,480	9,853	+373
Technology Development and Transfer...	3,359	3,544	4,269	+725
Financial Management .....	6,061	6,396	6,448	+52
Executive Direction and Administration.	7,562	7,979	8,125	+146
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	25,966	27,399	28,695	+1,296

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,296
Environmental Restoration.....	+373
Project Monitoring .....	+291
Fixed Costs .....	+82
Technology Development and Transfer.....	+725
Applied Science Projects .....	+700
Fixed Costs .....	+25
Financial Management .....	+52
Fixed Costs .....	+52
Executive Direction.....	+146
Indirect Cost Negotiation.....	+2
Fixed Costs .....	+144
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+303]





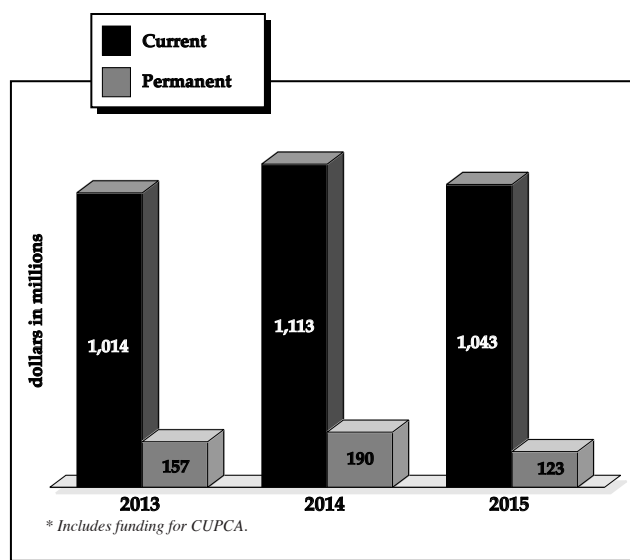
# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

**Mission** – The Bureau of Reclamation’s mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

**Budget Overview** – Reclamation’s 2015 budget, including the Central Utah Project Completion Act, is \$1.0 billion. These expenditures are offset by current receipts in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, estimated to be \$57.0 million. The budget proposal for permanent appropriations in 2015 totals \$122.8 million. The budget also proposes to establish a new Indian Water Rights Settlement account and a current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. Further, the budget proposes to shift funding for CUPCA within Reclamation, while maintaining a separate account. This consolidation is part of broader Administration efforts to implement good government solutions, to consolidate activities when possible, and reduce duplication and overlap.

As the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and the Nation’s second largest producer of hydroelectric power, Reclamation’s projects and programs are critical to driving and maintaining economic growth in the western States. Reclamation manages water for agricultural, municipal and industrial use, and provides flood risk reduction and recreation for millions of people. According to *The Department of the Interior’s Economic Report Fiscal Year 2012*, Reclamation’s activities, including recreation, contribute \$52.3 billion to the economy and support nearly 366,300 jobs. Reclamation owns 76 power plants and operates and maintains 53 of those plants. The 53 hydroelectric power plants account for 15 percent of the hydroelectric generating capacity in the United States. Annually, Reclamation generates more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, enough to supply over 3.5 million U.S. households and collects nearly \$1 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal government. It would take more than 23.5 million barrels of crude oil or about 6.8 million tons of coal to produce an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels. As a result, Reclamation’s facilities eliminate the production of over 27 million tons of carbon dioxide that would have been produced by fossil fuel power plants.

## Reclamation Funding\*



The 2015 budget allocates funds to projects and programs using objective, performance-based criteria to most effectively implement Reclamation’s programs and its management responsibilities for water and power infrastructure in the West. The 2015 budget emphasizes the following principles:

- *Shared Responsibility* – Securing non-Federal cost-share partners to meet project or program funding needs, and leveraging funding through these collaborative partnerships.
- *Merit-Based Funding* – Utilizing competitive processes for awarding of grants, contracts, or other services based on criteria that reflect Interior priorities.
- *Regional Equity* – Conducting the management of Reclamation’s water infrastructure and programs by setting priorities on a West-wide basis.



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## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FACTS

- Established in 1902.
- Manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.
- Largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States.
- Manages 476 dams and 337 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water.
- Delivers water to one in every five western farmers for about 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides water to over 31 million people for municipal, rural, and industrial uses.
- Is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating 40 billion kilowatt hours of energy per year.
- Addresses water resource challenges posed by drought, climate change, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.
- Provides substantial benefits to recreation and fish and wildlife habitats.

**Water and Related Resources** – The 2015 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation's principal operating account, is \$760.7 million, a decrease of \$193.4 million from 2014 enacted levels. This decrease is due, in part, to shift of \$90.0 million to establish a separate Indian Water Rights Settlement Account, a shift of \$32.0 million to establish a separate current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund, and a program decrease in the Central Valley Project reflecting a six month suspension of court ordered drainage requirements.

The 2015 budget includes a total of \$343.5 million at the project and program level for water, energy, land, and fish and wildlife resource management and development activities. Funding in these activities provides for planning, construction, water sustainability activities, management of Reclamation lands, including recreation areas, and actions to address the impacts of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides a total of \$417.2 million at the project level for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes safe, efficient, economic, and reliable operation of facilities, ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the facilities and the public. Providing adequate funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation's highest priorities.

**Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies** – The health, security, economic, and ecological well-being of the American people depend on adequate supplies of clean water. Water availability and quality are a constant and increasing challenge across the Country as intensifying droughts, climate and changing hydrology exacerbate water shortages, deplete groundwater resources, and contribute to impaired water quality. At the same time, population growth and

new domestic needs, including energy development, increase demand and competition for supplies. Further, maintaining the key features of the Nation's water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to the condition of the components, cost increases in the broader economy, and the need for additional facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance. New approaches are needed to ensure resiliency in the face of climate change and increasing numbers of natural hazard events.

**Interior's WaterSMART Program** – Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow, WaterSMART, is one method Reclamation employs to stretch water supplies in the West and prepare for these ongoing challenges. The programs included in WaterSMART are collaborative in nature and work across jurisdictional boundaries to effectively achieve sustainable water management. WaterSMART Grants, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse, and the Water Conservation Field Services program, along with other Reclamation activities, support the Department's Priority Goal for Water Conservation.

In the 2015 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$52.1 million. The WaterSMART components include: WaterSMART Grants funded at \$19.0 million; the Basin Study program funded at \$3.9 million; the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program funded at \$21.5 million; the Water Conservation Field Services program funded at \$4.5 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management program funded at \$250,000; a new Drought Response program funded at \$1.5 million; and a new Resilient Infrastructure program funded at \$1.5 million.

*Climate Change Adaptation* – Consistent with the direction in the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan, in 2015 Reclamation is developing and implementing approaches

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to understand, and effectively adapt to, the risks and impacts of a changing environment on western water management. Some examples include:

- The Basin Study program takes a coordinated approach to assess risks and impacts; develops landscape level science; communicates information and science to other entities and agencies; and works with stakeholders to develop adaptation strategies to cope with water supply and demand imbalances on a collaborative basis.
- The Drought Response program will implement, under existing authorities, a comprehensive new approach to drought planning and will implement actions to help communities manage drought and develop long-term resilience strategies.
- Through the Resilient Infrastructure program, Reclamation will proactively maintain and improve existing infrastructure for system reliability, safety, and efficiency for water conservation to prepare for extremes and support healthy and resilient watersheds. Reclamation will develop and implement an enhanced decisionmaking criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and will identify opportunities to integrate operational efficiencies more compatible with climate change adaptation goals, as part of the Bureau's ongoing infrastructure investments.
- Within Reclamation's Science and Technology program is water resources research to improve capability for managing water resources under multiple drivers, including a changing climate. This research agenda will be collaborated and leveraged with capabilities of the Interior Climate Science Centers.
- Additionally, Reclamation's WaterSMART Grants, Water Conservation Field Services, and Title XVI programs are enabling the West to better adapt to the impacts of a changing environment by helping to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings, on both large and small scales.

**Powering Our Future** – To support the Powering Our Future initiative, the 2015 Reclamation budget includes \$1.2 million to optimize its hydropower projects to produce more energy with the same amount of water; investigate Reclamation's capability to integrate large amounts of renewable resources such as wind and solar into the electric grid; and work with Tribes to assist them in developing renewable energy sources. These important projects will assist in the production of cleaner, more efficient renewable energy.

**Strengthening Tribal Nations** – The 2015 Reclamation budget supports the Strengthening Tribal Nations initiative through a number of activities and projects. For example, the budget includes \$8.1 million in support of Reclamation's activities with Tribes, including technical assistance, Indian Water Rights Settlement negotiations, implementation of enacted settlements, and outreach to Tribes; and \$14.1 million to continue the operation and maintenance associated with delivery of up to 85,000 acre-feet of water to the Ak-Chin Indian Community. Ongoing authorized rural water projects also benefit both tribal and non-tribal communities. The projects benefiting Tribes include the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit; Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie; Mni Wiconi Project; and Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana. Numerous other projects and programs, such as the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, Klamath Project, and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project also benefit Tribes. In 2015, \$90.0 million for planning and construction of five recent Indian Water Rights Settlements is proposed as a new separate account.

*Rural Water Projects* – Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects intended to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located in the 17 western States — primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The 2015 Reclamation budget includes \$34.1 million for rural water projects, \$17.8 million of that total is for operation and maintenance of completed tribal systems and the remaining \$16.3 million is for continued construction of authorized projects.

*Ecosystem Restoration* – To meet Reclamation's mission goals of securing America's energy resources and managing water in a sustainable manner for the 21st century, one focus of its programs must be the protection and restoration of the aquatic and riparian environments influenced by its operations. Ecosystem restoration involves a large number of activities, including Reclamation's Endangered Species Act recovery programs, directly addressing the environmental aspects of the Reclamation mission. In 2015, a total of \$116.0 million in Reclamation's 2015 budget directly supports the goals of the America's Great Outdoors Program, through local and basin-wide collaboration in watershed partnerships.

The 2015 budget provides \$150.6 million to operate, manage, and improve California's Central Valley Project, including a \$32.0 million current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. Overall, funding decreases \$28.0 million below 2014 levels. The primary factor for the decrease is a six month delay in the schedule for drainage services for the San Luis Unit as approved

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by the U.S. District Court. Within the CVP total, \$16.7 million and an additional \$2.0 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund is for the Trinity River Restoration program.

Many other projects and programs also contribute to ecosystem restoration including the Lower Colorado River Multi-species Conservation Program, Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, the Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation programs, the Columbia / Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, Klamath Project, and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.

*Dam Safety Program* - A total of \$82.9 million is provided for Reclamation's Safety of Dams program, which includes \$62.0 million to correct identified safety issues. Of that amount, \$21.4 million is for work at Folsom Dam. Funding also includes \$19.8 million for safety evaluations of existing dams and \$1.1 million to oversee the Interior Department's Safety of Dams program.

*Site Security* - A total of \$26.2 million is provided for Site Security to ensure the safety and security of the public, Reclamation's employees, and key facilities. This funding includes \$4.1 million for physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets and \$22.1 million to continue all aspects of Bureau-wide security efforts including law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, risk assessments and security-related studies, and guards and patrols.

**Central Utah Project Completion Act** – Interior's 2015 budget proposes to consolidate the CUPCA project within Reclamation while maintaining a separate account for CUPCA. This consolidation is part of broader Administration efforts to implement good government solutions, to consolidate activities when possible, and reduce duplication and overlap. The 2015 CUPCA budget is \$7.3 million of which \$1.0 million will be transferred to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Mitigation Commission. The 2015 funding will be used to provide for limited construction, program oversight, the Ute Tribal settlement, fish and wildlife development, and Endangered Species Act recovery.

**Central Valley Project Restoration Fund** – The 2015 budget includes a total of \$57.0 million for the CVPRF. This amount is determined on the basis of a three-year rolling average not to exceed \$50.0 million per year and indexed to 1992 price levels. These expenditures are offset by collections estimated at \$57.0 million from mitigation and restoration charges authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. The San Joaquin Restoration Fund section below describes the impact the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act has on the CVPRF.

**California Bay-Delta Restoration** – The 2015 budget provides \$37.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration, equal to the 2014 budget. The account focuses on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and improved water management and supplies. The budget will support the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability, under the following program activities: \$1.7 million for a Renewed Federal State Partnership, \$8.0 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use, and \$27.4 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.

**San Joaquin River Restoration Fund** – The 2015 budget funds activities consistent with the settlement of *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Rodgers* as authorized by the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act. The Act includes a provision to establish the San Joaquin Restoration Fund to implement the provisions of the Settlement. The Settlement's two primary goals are to restore and maintain fish populations, and restore and avoid adverse water impacts. Under the Settlement, the legislation provides for nearly \$2.0 million in permanent annual appropriations from the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund for this purpose. Reclamation proposes \$32.0 million of current funds for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund account in 2015.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements** – The total budget for Reclamation's implementation of Indian Water Rights Settlements in 2015 is \$112.0 million in current funding. Reclamation is proposing to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and to highlight and enhance transparency in handling these funds.

The budget includes \$9.0 million to continue implementation of three settlements authorized in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. These settlements will deliver clean water to the Taos Pueblo of New Mexico, the Pueblos of New Mexico named in the Aamodt case, and the Crow Tribe of Montana. The budget also includes \$81.0 million for the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project. The \$90.0 million for these settlements is proposed in a separate account in order to have major current funding for constructing Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlements in a single account.

The 2015 budget also contains \$22.0 million in the Water and Related Resources Account for on-going settlement operation and maintenance functions including the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act, Colorado Ute Settlement Act Animas-La Plata Project, and Nez Perce / Snake River Water Rights Act which is part of the Columbia / Snake River Salmon Recovery Program.

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**Policy and Administration** – The 2015 budget for the account that finances Reclamation’s central and regional management functions is \$59.5 million.

**Recreation Fee Program** – The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. Reclamation currently collects \$545,000 in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. In addition, the Department will propose a general provision in the 2015 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through FY 2016.

**Working Capital Fund** – This fund is operated to manage financial activities such as the acquisition and replace-

ment of capital equipment; recovery of the cost of services provided to others; indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center; management services and human resources in regional and area offices; and information technology related costs and services. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

**Permanent Appropriations** - The 2015 total permanent appropriation of \$122.8 million primarily includes \$110.7 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund. The \$51.7 million decrease for permanent funding reflects 2014 as the last year of the \$60.0 million permanent appropriation to the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, and in 2015 the Central Utah Project Completion Act accounts are consolidated within Reclamation.



## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change <sup>1/</sup>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE <sup>1/</sup>	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	2,831	954,085	2,881	760,700	+50	-193,385
San Joaquin Restoration Fund <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	[26,000]	0	32,000	0	+32,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	[78,661]	0	90,000	0	+90,000
Subtotal .....	2,831	954,085	2,881	882,700	+50	-71,385
Policy and Administration.....	296	60,000	296	59,500	0	-500
Reclamation Loan Program Account ( <i>cancellation</i> )...	0	0	0	-500	0	-500
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	18	53,288	18	56,995	0	+3,707
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	31	37,000	31	37,000	0	0
Central Utah Project Completion Account <sup>2/</sup> .....	[4]	[7,725]	4	6,300	+4	+6,300
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and						
Conservation Account <sup>2/</sup> .....	[10]	[1,000]	[10]	1,000	0	+1,000
Working Capital Fund .....	1,848	0	1,848	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/o offset</i> ) .....	5,024	1,104,373	5,078	1,042,995	+54	-61,378
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Offset.....	0	-53,288	0	-56,995	0	-3,707
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/ offset</i> ) .....	5,024	1,051,085	5,078	986,000	+54	-65,085
<b>Permanent</b>						
Colorado River Dam Fund,						
Boulder Canyon Project .....	218	110,189	218	110,740	0	+551
Basin Funds.....	119	0	119	0	0	0
Loan Program Subsidy Reestimate .....	0	100	0	0	0	-100
Loan Program Liquidating Account.....	0	-855	0	-865	0	-10
Miscellaneous Permanents .....	0	478	0	515	0	+37
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	1	2,928	1	3,000	0	+72
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	0	496	0	545	0	+49
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund .....	22	0	22	0	0	0
Water and Related Resources <sup>3/</sup> .....	0	1,194	0	0	0	-1,194
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund .....	0	60,000	0	0	0	-60,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and						
Conservation Account <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	[14,957]	0	8,880	0	+8,880
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	360	174,530	360	122,815	0	-51,715
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION .....</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>1,225,615</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>1,108,815</b>	<b>+54</b>	<b>-116,800</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The net change in FTE for the Bureau of Reclamation is +54, which is primarily a result of increasing workload within the Water and Related Resources Account at powerplants for capital projects such as powerplant overhaul, ring seal gate refurbishment, drum gate recoating, and pump-generating plant discharge tube recoating. Power customers fund this increased workload.

<sup>2/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2014.

<sup>3/</sup> Indexed funds provided for the Crow Settlement in accordance with Section 414 of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which states that funds should be adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project and the design and construction of the municipal, rural, and industrial water system. Indexed amounts for 2015 will not be known until late in fiscal year 2014.



## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Central Arizona Project .....	7,479	9,038	7,634	-1,404
Central Valley Project .....	141,387	178,545	118,586	-59,959
Colorado-Big Thompson Project.....	12,933	13,134	13,157	+23
Colorado River Basin Salinity				
Control Project .....	22,085	22,938	23,748	+810
Colorado River Storage Project .....	12,886	12,566	12,783	+217
Columbia Basin Project .....	8,558	9,516	11,071	+1,555
Columbia /Snake River				
Salmon Recovery.....	17,058	18,000	17,000	-1,000
Dam Safety Program.....	82,876	88,084	82,884	-5,200
Endangered Species Act				
Recovery Implementation.....	20,674	21,207	22,677	+1,470
Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>1/</sup>				
(including Navajo-Gallup).....	47,243	78,661	0	-78,661
Klamath Project .....	24,388	18,000	18,000	0
Lower Colorado River				
Operations Program .....	27,885	27,839	28,345	+506
Middle Rio Grande Project .....	21,358	25,934	22,735	-3,199
Native American Affairs Program.....	6,128	7,412	8,088	+676
Pick-Sloan Missouri .....				
Basin Program (excluding Garrison)....	42,039	40,967	45,390	+4,423
Garrison Diversion Unit				
(Non-Rural Water) .....	9,116	9,623	9,623	0
Subtotal, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin.....	51,155	50,590	55,013	+4,423
Rural Water Supply Projects				
Eastern NM Rural Water System .....	1,874	2,349	47	-2,302
Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie				
Rural Water System.....	7,108	9,200	3,249	-5,951
Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System....	474	0	0	0
Lewis and Clark Rural Water System ..	4,265	8,350	2,432	-5,918
Mni Wiconi Project.....	33,757	12,000	12,000	0
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit.....	15,068	23,840	12,296	-11,544
Rocky Boy's /North Central Montana				
Rural Water System.....	3,791	11,400	4,059	-7,341
Subtotal, Rural Water Projects.....	66,337	67,139	34,083	-33,056
Research and Development.....	12,365	16,566	12,668	-3,898
Site Security.....	25,493	27,800	26,220	-1,580
WaterSMART Program				
Basin Study Program .....	5,686	4,734	3,850	-884
Cooperative Watershed Management..	236	250	250	0
Resilient Infrastructure (Climate) .....	0	0	1,500	+1,500
Drought Response (Climate) .....	0	0	1,500	+1,500
Title XVI Water Reclamation				
and Reuse Projects .....	18,927	21,500	21,500	0
WaterSMART Grants .....	21,443	19,000	19,000	0
Water Conservation Field				
Services Program.....	5,881	3,437	4,457	+1,020
Subtotal, WaterSMART Program.....	52,173	48,921	52,057	+3,136

<sup>1/</sup> The Indian Water Rights Settlements Appropriation Account is requested to be established in 2015.

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**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** *(continued)*

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Yakima Project and Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.....	17,004	15,436	18,642	+3,206
Yuma Area Projects .....	21,269	23,842	23,987	+145
Other Project / Programs.....	149,452	172,917	151,322	-21,595
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	848,186	954,085	760,700	-193,385

### *Program Highlights*

The 2015 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

#### Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued work activities to include fulfilling native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects; construction design; cost estimates; National Environmental Policy Act environmental analysis; construction of recharge and recovery facilities; and monitoring, liaison, and maintenance responsibilities to the Tohono O'odham Nation's San Xavier and Schuk Toak Districts.

#### Central Valley Project

Funds are provided for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, numerous management and development efforts, and water conservation. In response to a Federal Court Order, funding continues to support a reduced implementation of the San Luis Drainage Management Plan that addresses groundwater pumping, drainage reuse, drainage treatment, and salt disposal. Funding also provides for the Trinity River restoration program and related activities that will be funded by the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta appropriation. The decrease in funding is due to a temporary suspension of drainage activities, consistent with the Court Order, and a shift to a current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund.

#### Colorado-Big Thompson Project

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern slope project lands. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

#### Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and for a basin-wide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options based on proposals from non-Federal interests. The funds are also used to meet United States obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and subsequent Minutes to the Treaty, which clarify and resolve Treaty issues. To help meet the Treaty requirements, Reclamation continues maintenance of the U.S. and Mexico bypass drains, wellfields, and conveyance systems; operations and delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico; and the management of water quality. Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico, as they relate to the Yuma Desalting Plant. The increase reflects more frequent and extensive repairs necessary for aging groundwater wells and conveyances.

#### Colorado River Storage Project

Funds are included for the Federal share of the costs of facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation constructed reservoirs. Implementation of mitigation measures continues.

#### Columbia Basin Project

The Bonneville Power Administration, through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operation and maintenance costs. In addition, BPA directly funds through subagreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

**Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program**

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service is still in effect as well. These biological opinions include a vast suite of actions to protect listed species and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin to ensure that operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System by the agencies is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or to adversely modify or destroy their designated critical habitat. Reclamation actions include modifications to hydrosystem operations and specific actions to improve tributary habitat and hatcheries for salmon and steelhead.

**Dam Safety Program**

This program provides funding for the Safety of Dams Evaluation and Modification program, which identifies and evaluates safety issues at Reclamation dams, and implements modifications to reduce associated risks to the public. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high and significant hazard dams. The program continues planned ongoing dam safety modification activities at Folsom and Stampede Dams, California; Nelson Dikes, Montana; and Glendo/Guernsey Dams and Bull Lake Dam, Wyoming. Pre-construction and project formulation activities are planned for several other dams. Funds are also provided to oversee the broader Dam Safety Program managed by the Department of the Interior.

**Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation**

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species resident in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects. Ongoing efforts funded by this program involve the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River Basins, as well as watersheds in the Pacific Northwest and areas impacted by the Central Valley Project.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements (including Navajo-Gallup Water Supply)**

In 2015, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and highlight and enhance transparency in handling the new water settlements identified in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. In establishing this account, Reclamation also proposes to include the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project (Title X of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009) to have all major current construction funding for Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlement projects in a single account. Funding will provide for ongoing pre-construction and construction activities of the Crow, Aamodt, and Navajo-Gallup Settlements and the planning and design of the mutual benefit projects for the Taos Settlement.

**Klamath Project**

The budget includes funds for projects and initiatives to improve water supplies to meet the competing demands of agricultural, tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs in the Klamath River Basin along with facilities operation and maintenance. Key areas of focus will continue a water user mitigation program, make improvements in fish passage and habitat, take actions to improve water quality, develop a basin-wide recovery plan, and increase surface and groundwater supplies.

**Lower Colorado River Operations Program**

This program funds work necessary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions. This program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program to provide long-term Endangered Species Act compliance for lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes. The MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50:50 basis. It also continues Reclamation's 5-year commitment to fund cooperative measures outlined in Minute 319, signed in November 2012. The historic bi-national agreement to guide management of the Colorado River through 2017, addresses water management issues in the Colorado River Basin and continues to provide for a series of cooperative actions between the U.S. and Mexico to enhance water infrastructure and promote water conservation, management and development.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

**Middle Rio Grande Project**

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and for efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and Pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities and property. The project provides for collection of mission essential lifecycle hydrologic data in the Middle Rio Grande system, and maintenance of the surface water hydrologic computer model required for efficient and effective water delivery. The decrease reflects less work on construction projects related to the new biological opinion such as, silvery minnow propagation and population management, habitat restoration, species and habitat monitoring, and water quality studies supportive of the listed species recovery plans in furtherance of implementing a recovery implementation program.

**Native American Affairs Program**

This program provides funding to support Department-wide Indian water rights initiatives, studies and analysis for Indian water rights negotiations, and to improve the quality of cost estimates, data gathering, studies, analyses and reviews of settlement options. Resources support Federal negotiations by developing the most cost effective options for reaching settlement and meeting tribal trust responsibilities. Involvement on Indian water rights settlement negotiation and implementation includes 20 Federal water rights settlement implementation teams and 18 Federal water rights negotiation teams, with two extremely active new teams involving the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes and the Navajo Nation - Utah. Funding also provides for technical assistance to Tribes in a variety of areas related to water and related resources including: tribal water needs assessments, smaller-scale upgrades and repairs to water supply systems, water quality studies, efficiency improvements, habitat restoration, and groundwater quality and contamination studies. Funding provides continued support of the recent White Mountain Apache, Crow, and Aamodt water rights settlements where the Acts did not provide full funding for Reclamation involvement.

**Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program**

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the cost of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on 32 units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. The rural water portion of the P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit, is described under Rural Water Supply projects.

**Rural Water Supply Projects**

Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In addition to funding for rural water project construction, the budget funds the operation and maintenance of tribal features of the Mni Wiconi project and the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit.

*Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System*

Funds are provided to extend the main transmission line to the north to Canon Air Force Base toward the Ute reservoir.

*Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System*

Funds are provided for completion of a waterline and continued planning, design, and construction of pipeline branch lines.

*Jicarilla Apache Reservation Rural Water System*

No funds are proposed in 2015 as the Jicarilla Apache Nation has not obligated funds already appropriated for the project.

*Lewis and Clark Rural Water System*

Funds are provided to construct all or a portion of the 13 mile Minnesota Segment (MN-2) pipeline.

*Mni Wiconi Project*

Funds are provided for operation and maintenance of new and existing facilities on the Indian reservations. Construction of the Federal portion of the Mni Wiconi Project is projected to be completed in 2014.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Water and Related Resources (continued)*

*Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit*

Funds are provided for continued oversight of pre-construction and construction activities on approved State, municipal, rural, and industrial systems, including the continued construction of the Northwest Area Water Supply System. Funding also provides for operation and maintenance of completed project facilities.

*Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System*

Funds are provided for the Tribes and the non-Federal sponsor, North Central Authority, to perform construction of the core system pipeline, as well as design of the water treatment plant, and build-out of non-core pipeline distribution systems.

Research and Technology – Science and Technology Program

Funds are included to develop new solutions and technologies to meet the Bureau of Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provides for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Additionally, this program supports Interior's integrated strategy in response to changing climate impacts on the resources managed by the Department.

Site Security

Funds are provided to continue Reclamation's ongoing site security efforts including physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments, security related studies, and guards and patrol of facilities.

WaterSMART Program

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements sustainable water management strategies to expand and stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water and energy from growing populations, amplified recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought and climate change.

In 2015, the WaterSMART program continues funding for Reclamation's Basin Study program, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program, Water Conservation Fields Services program, WaterSMART Grants, and participation in the Cooperative Watershed Management program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive cost-shared financial assistance for water and energy efficiency improvements, as well as other activities to enhance water management. The WaterSMART program also includes basin-wide climate assessments under the Basin Study program to implement the SECURE Water Act. These assessments support Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and Interior's integrated strategy to respond to new weather patterns in a changing environment. Funding continues support for water reclamation and reuse projects through the Title XVI program; continues funding of smaller scale water conservation improvements and planning efforts through the Water Conservation Field Services program; and assists the Department in implementing collaborative conservation efforts in the management of local watersheds through the Cooperative Watershed Management program. The WaterSMART program also supports the Department's priority goal for water conservation. In addition, funding will support two new activities: a Resilient Infrastructure Program to develop and implement an enhanced decisionmaking criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and operational changes that are more climate resilient; and the Drought Response Program, a comprehensive new approach to drought planning and implementation actions that address water shortages.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

Funds are provided for operation and maintenance of existing facilities and address water supply shortages for fish, wildlife, dry-year irrigation and municipal water supplies to include hydraulic modeling, cultural surveys, and designs. In 2015, construction begins for the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage which will provide fish habitat upstream. Additionally, funding will enable continued implementation of specific environmental compliance activities related to inactive storage in the reservoir on the Kachess Drought Relief Pumping Plant.

Yuma Area Projects

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the lower Colorado River to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to both urban and agricultural users in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Funding also supports river management, well inventory, drainage control, protection of endangered species and their habitats, and land use management activities. The increase is primarily for necessary maintenance and upgrades on aging well fields, drainage, and conveyance systems.



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**Program Highlights**  
**Water and Related Resources (continued)**

**Other Projects and Programs**

The 2015 budget also includes funds for numerous smaller projects and programs that further the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 western States. Though each of these projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, together they amount to \$151.3 million and provide critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

**APPROPRIATION: San Joaquin Restoration Fund <sup>1/</sup>**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <sup>1/</sup> .....	[15,530]	[26,000]	32,000	+32,000

**Program Highlights**

**San Joaquin Restoration Fund**

Reclamation proposes \$32.0 million of current funds, a \$6.0 million increase over the 2014 enacted level, for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund in 2015. Funding in 2014 and prior years has been in the Water and Related Resources account under the Central Valley Project, Friant Division. Providing the funds in the San Joaquin Restoration Fund will highlight and enhance transparency in handling these funds. The increase will primarily be used for the Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Channel and Structural Improvements Project which implements two of the highest priority projects identified in the Settlement. This project is also a key component of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program's America's Great Outdoors activities.

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>1/</sup>**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act.....	[4,738]	[4,664]	3,000	+3,000
Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act .....	[9,477]	[7,500]	2,000	+2,000
Navajo Gallup Water Supply.....	[26,868]	[60,497]	81,000	+81,000
Taos Indian Water Rights Settlement Act	[3,791]	[4,000]	4,000	+4,000
White Mountain Apache Tribe				
Water Rights Quantification Act .....	[2,369]	[2,000]	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[47,243]	[78,661]	90,000	+90,000

**Program Highlights**

**Indian Water Rights Settlements**

In 2015, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and to highlight and enhance transparency in handling the construction funds.

**Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act**

Funds are provided to plan, design, and construct a regional water system, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. The system will divert and distribute water to the Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and San Ildefonso, and the Santa Fe County water utility; and include treatment, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, and well fields to meet water delivery requirements.

<sup>1/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only, as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2013 and 2014.

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*Program Highlights*  
*Indian Water Rights Settlements (continued)*

**Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act**

Reclamation will serve as the lead agency to implement the two major components of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act. Reclamation will rehabilitate and improve the Crow Irrigation Project under which Reclamation will carry out activities needed to rehabilitate and improve the water diversion and delivery features of the CIP. Reclamation will also design and construct a municipal, rural, and industrial system under which Reclamation will plan, design, and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the municipal, industrial, and rural water system, in accordance with one or more agreements between the Secretary and the Tribe.

**Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project**

Funds will be used to continue oversight, management, coordination, and construction on several reaches on both the San Juan Lateral and the Cutter Lateral. Funding will also provide for design data collection, design, rights-of-way acquisition, and environmental and cultural resources compliance activities for remaining project features.

**Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act**

Funds are provided to begin the planning and design of potential mutual benefit projects and to provide grants to non-tribal entities to minimize adverse impacts on the Pueblo's water resources by pumping future non-Indian groundwater away from the Pueblo's Buffalo Pasture; and implement resolution of a dispute over the allocation of certain surface water flows between the Pueblo and non-Indian irrigation water rights owners in the community of Arroyo Seco Arriba.

**White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act**

For the construction of the Rural Water System, the White Mountain Apache (Arizona) settlement is authorized to use only the permanent funds made available under the Act, therefore, no current funding is requested in 2015. Construction is expected to begin in the next few years.

**APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	56,862	60,000	59,500	-500

**APPROPRIATION: Reclamation Loan Program Account**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	-500	-500

*Program Highlights*

**Reclamation Loan Program**

This is a current authority account which receives appropriations from both general and Reclamation (administrative costs only) funds for direct loans. Under the Small Reclamation Projects Act (43 U.S.C. 422a-422l), loans and grants were made to non-Federal organizations for construction or rehabilitation and betterment of small water resource projects. However, 2002 marked the last year of appropriated requests for the grandfathered loans. Credit Reform calls for a re-estimate of subsidy on a yearly basis and any increase in budget authority as a result of re-estimates is provided as permanent authority. Of the unobligated balances available in this account, \$500,000 will be permanently cancelled.

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**APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat .....	36,576	43,113	46,834	+3,721
Fish and Wildlife Resources Mgmt.....	13,795	10,175	10,161	-14
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	50,371	53,288	56,995	+3,707

***Program Highlights*****Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

The 2015 budget includes \$46.8 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat and \$10.2 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Management. Funds are provided for wildlife restoration, water management, and conservation activities. Funds will be used on high priority projects including completion of a state-of-the-art fish screen at an existing unscreened 400 cfs diversion from the Sacramento River, fish passage projects in Sacramento River Basin tributaries, floodplain restoration in the Central Valley, the creation of spawning and rearing habitat, refuge water acquisition and conveyance, and juvenile salmon survival assessments. This project provides funding for restoration actions on the Trinity and San Joaquin Rivers which are two key components of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

**APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	37,577	37,000	37,000	0

***Program Highlights*****California Bay-Delta Restoration**

Funds are provided for the following program activities: \$1.7 million for Renewed Federal-State Partnership; \$8.0 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use; and \$27.4 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.

**APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account <sup>1/</sup>**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Central Utah Project Construction.....	[17,265]	[5,225]	3,800	+3,800
Fish and Wildlife Conservation .....	[1,198]	[1,200]	1,200	+1,200
Program Administration .....	[1,297]	[1,300]	1,300	+1,300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[19,760]	[7,725]	6,300	+6,300

***Program Highlights*****Central Utah Project Completion Act**

Interior's 2015 budget proposes to consolidate the Central Utah Project Completion Act Project within Reclamation. In 2015, funding provides for limited construction, program oversight, Ute Tribal Settlement, fish and wildlife development, and Endangered Species Act recovery.

<sup>1/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only, as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2013 and 2014.

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**APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account** <sup>1/</sup>

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	[1,198]	[1,000]	1,000	+1,000

***Program Highlights***

Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

Interior's 2015 budget proposes to consolidate the Central Utah Project Completion Act Project within Reclamation. The budget funds the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission for implementation of the fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation projects authorized in Title III of the Central Utah Project Completion Act and continues mitigation measures committed to in pre-1992 Reclamation planning documents.

<sup>1/</sup> The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only, as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2013 and 2014.







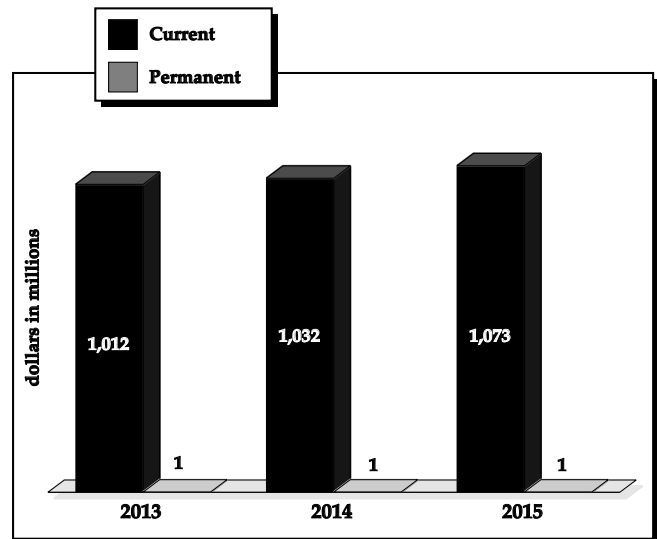
# U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Mission** – The mission of the U.S. Geological Survey is to provide reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth, minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters, support the sustainable stewardship of land and water, and manage biological, energy, and mineral resources.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 U.S. Geological Survey budget request is \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$41.3 million above the 2014 enacted level. The USGS estimates staffing will equal 8,259 full time equivalents in 2015, a decrease of 18 FTE from the 2014 enacted. The 2015 budget reflects the Administration's commitment to invest in research and development to support a robust economy and resilient Nation. The 2015 budget investments maximize the impacts of research, development, and monitoring, in support of natural resource decisionmaking and will enable USGS to continue to provide world-class science and support priorities outlined in the USGS Science Strategy. The budget prioritizes programs unique to USGS which have national impacts, and provide monitoring, research, and tools to make science immediately usable, particularly in support of Interior's resource and land management missions and trust responsibilities. To optimize investments in these priorities, some targeted reductions were made. Highlights of the budget include increases for priorities in ecosystem restoration, water resources management, sustainable energy development, climate resilience, and earth observation systems, including streamgages and Lidar elevation data, which provide critical data to the Nation. Continuation of a hydraulic fracturing research and development effort with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency will support research to better understand and minimize potential environmental, health, and safety impacts of energy development through hydraulic fracturing.

**Powering Our Future** – The 2015 USGS budget provides \$40.7 million for the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative, \$8.1 million above the 2014 enacted level. A program increase of \$1.3 million supports agencies responsible for alternative energy permitting on Federal lands. These funds will be used to study geothermal resources as a potential energy source and will build

## USGS Funding



on current USGS efforts to develop an assessment methodology for wind energy impacts. Included in the request is \$18.6 million, \$8.3 million over 2014, to support the interagency effort to better understand potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing. Funding for other conventional energy programs, including oil, gas, and coal assessments, totals \$15.6 million.

**Water Challenges** – The 2015 USGS budget provides \$14.5 million for USGS activities in support of water assessments, an increase of \$6.4 million above the 2014 enacted level. The increase will enhance implementation of the WaterSMART Availability and Use Assessment through State water use grants to develop water use and availability datasets, develop regional water availability models, integrate and disseminate data through online science platforms, and support the National Groundwater Monitoring Network. In 2015, USGS will begin development of a model that integrates hydrological and biological variables, to better understand water resource needs of ecosystems when making decisions.

**Ecosystems** – The 2015 budget includes \$162.0 million for the Ecosystems activity, \$9.2 million above the 2014 enacted level. Through the Ecosystems activity, USGS

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## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FACTS

- Founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- Is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency.
- Employs over 8,300 scientists, technicians, and support staff working in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.
- With over 2,000 strategic partnerships, USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information on ecosystem science, climate and land use change, energy and mineral resources, environmental impacts, natural hazards, water resource use and availability, and updated maps and images for the Earth's features available to the public.
- Generates and maintains data from over 8,000 streamgages and over 2,700 earthquake sensors that are available to the public.
- Provides direct access to 16 million Landsat images spanning the globe from 1972 to present; archives contain 7.6 million air photos dating to 1939 and over 100 other satellite, cartographic, and topographic datasets characterizing the Earth's surface; and available data is provided at no cost to the user.

conducts research and monitoring to better understand how ecosystems are structured and function. Information generated by the Ecosystems activity helps improve management of the Nation's natural resources and address hazards that threaten land, coastlines, and populations.

The 2015 budget includes a program increase of \$2.0 million for research on new methods to eradicate, control, and manage Asian carp in the Upper Mississippi River Basin and prevent entry into the Great Lakes. Program increases totaling \$2.5 million are provided for the following priority ecosystem restoration initiatives: California Bay-Delta, Chesapeake Bay, Columbia River, Everglades, and Puget Sound; and \$300,000 is provided for science support for Outer Continental Shelf ecosystems decisions. In addition to the increase for hydraulic fracturing discussed above, program increases totaling \$1.8 million are provided to address native pollinators, brown treesnakes, and new and emerging invasive species of national concern.

A program increase of \$2.0 million will support efforts to further the science and integration of ecosystems services frameworks into decisionmaking and implement efforts to assess and sustain the Nation's environmental capital. Additional program increases include: \$200,000 for wildlife health, \$1.0 million for energy future and wildlife sustainability, \$1.0 million for the CRU Scientists for Tomorrow youth initiative, and \$500,000 for wildfire restoration ecology. Increases are partially offset by reductions in several activities within the Ecosystems Mission Area.

**Climate and Land Use Change** – The 2015 budget provides a total of \$149.1 million for Climate and Land Use

Change, an increase of \$17.1 million from 2014. The proposed budget for the Climate Variability subactivity is \$72.0 million, an increase of \$18.4 million above the 2014 enacted level. This subactivity provides practical scientific information to inform resilient and adaptive natural resource and land management on a landscape scale and prioritizes and advances the implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan.

The National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center and the eight Department of the Interior Climate Science Centers are funded at \$35.3 million, an increase of \$11.6 million. This includes a program increase of \$3.0 million for CSC grants, focused on providing translational and applied science needed for decisionmaking, particularly in resource management and biological sequestration. To further collaboration, better leverage resources, and reduce potential for duplication, a program increase of \$2.3 million will support coordination efforts with other Federal climate science entities and ensure scientific results and products are made available to the public in a centralized, web-accessible format. Also provided are program increases of \$2.5 million for applied science and capacity-building in support of tribal climate adaptation needs in each CSC region, \$800,000 for climate adaptation and resiliency research leading to a Vulnerability Assessment Database and Field Guide, and \$3.0 million for research on drought impacts and adaptive management.

The budget includes program increases of \$2.6 million in the Climate Research and Development program to focus on emerging science needs and \$2.0 million to begin research on climate and land cover change effects. A program increase of \$2.0 million is included for the development of decision support tools to support

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biological carbon sequestration in natural resource and land management.

The 2015 budget request for the Land Use Change subactivity is \$77.1 million, \$1.3 million below the 2014 enacted level. This subactivity ensures Earth observation imagery collected via satellite is available and accessible to users and provides analyses of these data to quantify rates of land use change, identify key driving forces, and forecast future trends of landscape change. The Landsat satellite program in the Land Remote Sensing program is funded at \$53.3 million, level with 2014, and includes funding for maintenance and operation of ground systems and satellite operations.

In 2015, USGS will continue to work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to analyze user requirements and implement a 20-year sustained land imaging program to provide for Landsat data continuity. Funding for the land imaging program is provided in the 2015 budget for NASA, which will be responsible for development of a sustained, space-based, global land imaging capability for the future. The USGS will continue its operational role in managing the collection, archiving, and dissemination of Landsat data to users and the Land Remote Sensing program will continue to further the advancement of the science, usability, and centralized sharing of Landsat data, applications, and software.

The 2015 budget provides program increases of \$1.0 million in the Land Remote Sensing program and \$500,000 in the Land Change Science program for Landsat science products for climate and natural resource assessments. The budget also provides a program increase of \$500,000 in the Land Change Science program for Chesapeake Bay ecosystem restoration. Increases are partially offset by reductions in several activities within the Climate and Land Use Change mission area.

**Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health** – The 2015 budget includes \$99.1 million for Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health. The proposed budget for the Mineral and Energy Resources subactivity is \$73.2 million, an increase of \$1.3 million above the 2014 level. This subactivity includes programs that conduct research and assessments on the location, quantity, and quality of the Nation's mineral and energy resources. In addition to an increase for hydraulic fracturing discussed above, the budget includes a program increase of \$1.3 million for alternative energy permitting on Federal lands.

The 2015 request for the Environmental Health subactivity is \$25.8 million, \$6.2 million above the 2014 enacted level. This subactivity conducts research on the impacts of human activities that introduce chemical and patho-

genic contaminants into the environment and threaten human, animal, and ecological health. In addition to an increase for hydraulic fracturing discussed above, the 2015 budget provides program increases totaling \$400,000 for Chesapeake Bay and Columbia River ecosystem restoration, \$200,000 each, shared equally between Contaminant Biology and Toxic Substances Hydrology. The budget also provides a program increase of \$1.5 million in Toxic Substances Hydrology for research on emerging contaminants and chemical mixtures. The budget provides program increases of \$673,000 in Contaminant Biology and \$2.5 million in Toxic Substances Hydrology for environmental impacts of uranium mining. Increases are partially offset by reductions in several activities within the Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health mission area.

**Natural Hazards** – The 2015 budget provides \$128.3 million for Natural Hazards, nearly level with 2014 enacted. This activity provides scientific information and tools to reduce potential fatalities, injuries, and economic loss from volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides, among others. This activity also includes efforts to characterize and assess coastal and marine processes, conditions, vulnerability, and change. The 2015 budget provides a program increase in Earthquake Hazards of \$700,000 for induced seismicity studies for hydraulic fracturing. Increases are partially offset by reductions in activities within the Natural Hazards mission area.

**Water Resources** – The 2015 budget includes \$210.4 million for Water Resources, \$3.1 million above the 2014 enacted level. This activity includes programs that collect, manage, and disseminate hydrologic data, model and analyze hydrologic systems, and conduct research and development leading to new understanding of and methods for gathering data. The activities are supported by a national network of streamgages, wells, and monitoring sites, which are leveraged by funds from State, tribal, and local partners. The 2015 budget provides program increases of \$2.4 million in Groundwater Resources for the National Groundwater Monitoring Network and \$1.2 million for the National Streamflow Information Program for streamgages.

Program increases totaling \$1.9 million are provided for the following priority ecosystem restoration initiatives: California Bay-Delta, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, and the upper Mississippi River. In addition to an increase for hydraulic fracturing discussed above, a program increase in Hydrologic Research and Development includes \$700,000 for streamgage research and development. Program increases in Hydrologic Networks and Analysis include \$2.0 million for WaterSMART State

Water Use Grants and \$750,000 for hydrologic modeling and groundwater sustainability initiatives.

Program increases in the Cooperative Water Program include \$2.0 million for WaterSMART Water Use Research and \$1.0 million for work with Tribes. The Water Resources Research Act Program is funded at \$3.5 million, a decrease of \$3.0 million from 2014. Increases are partially offset by reductions in several activities within the Water Resources mission area.

**Core Science Systems** – The 2015 budget provides \$109.4 million for Core Science Systems, \$593,000 above the 2014 enacted level. This activity provides the Nation with access to science, information, and geospatial frameworks used to manage natural resources and plan for and respond to natural hazards. Biologic and geologic data archives and geospatial data in The National Map provide critical data about the Earth, its complex processes, and natural resources. In addition to an increase for hydraulic fracturing discussed above, the 2015 budget includes a program increase of \$2.0 million for the Big Earth Data Initiative.

The budget provides program increases of \$800,000 for priority ecosystem restoration initiatives in Columbia River and Puget Sound and \$800,000 for EcoINFORMA. Program increases in the National Geospatial Program include \$5.0 million for Lidar collection through the

3-D Elevation Program, \$236,000 for Alaska Mapping, and \$1.9 million for The National Map modernization. Increases are partially offset by reductions in several activities within the Core Science Systems Mission Area.

**Science Support** – The 2015 budget request includes \$108.3 million for Science Support, a \$2.4 million decrease below the 2014 enacted level. This activity funds the executive, managerial, and accounting activities, information technology, and bureau support services of USGS. The 2015 budget request includes program increases in Administration and Management of \$1.0 million for Youth and Education in Science, \$300,000 for Tribal Science Coordination, \$500,000 for the Mendenhall Program, \$200,000 for Outreach to Underserved Communities, and \$200,000 for Science Coordination. The Science Support activity includes a reduction in Information Services of \$2.3 million for administrative services within USGS.

**Facilities** – The 2015 budget provides \$106.7 million for Facilities, \$6.3 million above the 2014 enacted level. This activity provides safe, functional workspace, laboratories, and other facilities needed to accomplish the USGS scientific mission. A program increase of \$5.4 million will be used to reduce the facilities footprint of USGS nationwide by consolidating and improving the efficiency of space and real property.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$6.2 million are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	5,222	1,032,000	5,204	1,073,268	-18	+41,268
Subtotal, Current.....	5,222	1,032,000	5,204	1,073,268	-18	+41,268
Permanent						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	0	38	0	34	0	-4
Contributed Funds.....	6	937	6	714	0	-223
Subtotal, Permanent.....	6	975	6	748	0	-227
Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other						
Reimbursable .....	2,787	0	2,787	0	0	0
Allocation .....	36	0	36	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund .....	226	0	226	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other ..	3,049	0	3,049	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....</b>	<b>8,277</b>	<b>1,032,975</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>1,074,016</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>+41,041</b>



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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Ecosystems				
Status and Trends .....	20,473	20,473	20,917	+444
Fisheries .....	20,886	20,886	22,257	+1,371
Wildlife .....	44,252	44,757	45,123	+366
Environments.....	34,024	36,244	37,538	+1,294
Invasive Species.....	12,080	13,080	17,639	+4,559
Cooperative Research Units .....	17,371	17,371	18,551	+1,180
Subtotal, Ecosystems .....	149,086	152,811	162,025	+9,214
Climate and Land Use Change .....				
Climate Variability .....	54,809	53,589	71,974	+18,385
Land Use Change .....	78,386	78,386	77,107	-1,279
Subtotal, Clim. and Land Use Chge. .	133,195	131,975	149,081	+17,106
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health				
Mineral Resources .....	45,931	45,931	46,345	+414
Energy Resources .....	25,970	25,970	26,902	+932
Contaminant Biology.....	8,647	9,647	12,000	+2,353
Toxic Substances Hydrology .....	9,967	9,967	13,826	+3,859
Subtotal, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health .....	90,515	91,515	99,073	+7,558
Natural Hazards				
Earthquake Hazards .....	50,753	53,803	54,117	+314
Volcano Hazards .....	22,721	23,121	23,308	+187
Landslide Hazards .....	2,985	3,485	3,511	+26
Global Seismographic Network.....	4,853	4,853	4,866	+13
Geomagnetism.....	1,888	1,888	1,905	+17
Coastal and Marine Geology .....	40,336	41,336	40,632	-704
Subtotal, Natural Hazards .....	123,536	128,486	128,339	-147
Water Resources				
Groundwater Resources.....	8,348	8,948	11,429	+2,481
National Water Quality Assessment ....	58,859	58,859	59,090	+231
National Streamflow Info Program .....	27,701	33,701	35,060	+1,359
Hydrologic Research and Developmt..	10,915	10,915	11,323	+408
Hydrologic Networks and Analysis.....	28,884	28,884	30,423	+1,539
Cooperative Water Program.....	59,474	59,474	59,561	+87
Water Resources Research Act Prog .....	3,268	6,500	3,500	-3,000
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	197,449	207,281	210,386	+3,105
Core Science Systems				
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program.....	23,914	24,314	24,439	+125
Nat'l Cooperative Geologic Mapping ..	24,397	24,397	24,533	+136
National Geospatial Program.....	59,332	60,096	60,428	+332
Subtotal, Core Science Systems .....	107,643	108,807	109,400	+593
Science Support ( <i>new name</i> )				
Administration and Management ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	86,985	86,985	86,392	-593
Information Services ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	23,719	23,719	21,875	-1,844
Subtotal, Science Support ( <i>new name</i> ). .	110,704	110,704	108,267	-2,437



**APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Facilities				
Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance .....	93,141	93,141	99,417	+6,276
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement .....	6,899	7,280	7,280	0
Subtotal, Facilities .....	100,040	100,421	106,697	+6,276
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	1,012,168	1,032,000	1,073,268	+41,268

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>		2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+41,268		
Ecosystems .....	+9,214	Climate and Land Use Change .....	+17,106
Status and Trends .....	+444	Climate Variability .....	+18,385
Native Pollinators .....	+300	Climate Adaptation and Resiliency – Vulnerability Assessment Database and Field Guide .....	+800
Fixed Costs .....	+144	Interagency Coordination .....	+2,250
Fisheries Program .....	+1,371	Translational Science Grants .....	+3,000
Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+2,200	Tribal Climate Science Partnerships .....	+2,500
Fisheries Program Research .....	-1,000	Emerging Science Needs .....	+2,600
Fixed Costs .....	+171	Grand Challenge	
Wildlife Program .....	+366	Drought Impacts and Adaptive Mgmt. ....	+3,000
Energy Future and Wildlife Sustainability .....	+1,000	Climate and Land Cover Change Effects .....	+2,000
Wildlife Health .....	+200	Carbon Inventory and Decision Support Tools .....	+2,000
Wildlife Program Research .....	-1,200	Fixed Costs .....	+235
Fixed Costs .....	+366	Land Use Change .....	-1,279
Environments Program .....	+1,294	Landsat Science Products for Climate and Natural Resources Assessments .....	+1,500
Ecosystem Priority		Ecosystem Priority: Chesapeake Bay .....	+500
California Bay-Delta .....	+500	National Civil Applications Program Civil Applications Committee .....	-2,547
Chesapeake Bay .....	+300	Land Change Science Research .....	-1,000
Columbia River .....	+300	Fixed Costs .....	+268
Puget Sound .....	+400	Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health .....	+7,558
National Ecosystems Services Framework ...	+1,000	Mineral Resources .....	+414
Sustaining Environmental Capital .....	+1,000	Fixed Costs .....	+414
Outer Continental Shelf Ecosystems Decisions	+300	Energy Resources .....	+932
Wildfire Restoration Ecology .....	+500	Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+950
Environments Program Research .....	-3,220	Alternative Energy Permitting and Fed. Lands	+1,300
Fixed Costs .....	+214	Oil, Oil Shale, and Gas Assessments .....	-500
Invasive Species .....	+4,559	Energy Research .....	-1,000
Brown Treesnakes .....	+500	Fixed Costs .....	+182
Ecosystem Priority		Contaminant Biology .....	+2,353
Everglades .....	+1,000	Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+1,400
Great Lakes Asian		Ecosystem Priority	
Carp Control Framework .....	+1,000	Chesapeake Bay .....	+100
Upper Mississippi River		Columbia River .....	+100
Asian Carp Control .....	+1,000	Environmental Impacts of Uranium Mining .....	+673
New and Emerging Invasives of		Fixed Costs .....	+80
National Concern .....	+1,000		
Fixed Costs .....	+59		
Cooperative Research Units .....	+1,180		
CRU Scientists for Tomorrow .....	+1,000		
Fixed Costs .....	+180		

*Detail of Budget Changes*  
*Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)*

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
Toxic Substances Hydrology.....	+3,859	Cooperative Water Program .....	+87
Ecosystem Priority		WaterSMART: Water Use Research.....	+2,000
Chesapeake Bay .....	+100	Tribes .....	+1,000
Columbia River.....	+100	Monitoring and Assessments.....	-3,264
Emerging Contaminants and Chem. Mixtures.....	+1,450	Fixed Costs .....	+351
Environmental Impacts of Uranium Mining.....	+2,500	Water Resources Research Act Program .....	-3,000
Contaminants in Wastewater Projects .....	-369	Funding to State Institutes .....	-3,000
Fixed Costs .....	+78	Core Science Systems.....	+593
Natural Hazards.....	-147	Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research .....	+125
Earthquake Hazards .....	+314	Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+185
Hydraulic Fracturing - Induced Seismicity .....	+700	Ecosystem Priority: EcoINFORMA.....	+800
Geodetic Monitoring and		Big Earth Data Initiative .....	+2,000
Active-Source Seismic Profiling.....	-700	Bio-Science Data Synthesis.....	-3,000
Fixed Costs .....	+314	Fixed Costs .....	+140
Volcano Hazards.....	+187	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping.....	+136
Fixed Costs .....	+187	Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+2,000
Landslide Hazards .....	+26	Glacial Aquifers Project .....	-2,000
Fixed Costs .....	+26	Fixed Costs .....	+136
Global Seismographic Network.....	+13	National Geospatial Program.....	+332
Fixed Costs .....	+13	Ecosystem Priority	
Geomagnetism.....	+17	Columbia River.....	+350
Fixed Costs .....	+17	Puget Sound .....	+450
Coastal and Marine Geology .....	-704	3-D Elevation Program .....	+5,000
Coastal Vulnerability Studies.....	-1,000	Alaska Mapping .....	+236
Fixed Costs .....	+296	The National Map Modernization .....	+1,908
Water Resources .....	+3,105	Land Cover Data.....	-422
Groundwater Resources .....	+2,481	The National Atlas.....	-2,674
WaterSMART		Nation's 133 Largest Urban Areas .....	-4,082
Nat'l Groundwater Monitoring Network .....	+2,400	Program Coordination and	
Fixed Costs .....	+81	Partnership Development .....	-822
National Water Quality Assessment.....	+231	Fixed Costs .....	+388
Ecosystem Priority		Science Support ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	-2,437
California Bay-Delta.....	+1,000	Admin. and Management ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	-593
Chesapeake Bay .....	+500	Youth and Education in Science .....	+1,000
Upper Mississippi River.....	+200	Tribal Science Coordination .....	+300
Water Quality Monitoring.....	-2,000	Outreach to Underserved Communities.....	+200
Fixed Costs .....	+531	Mendenhall Program Postdocs .....	+500
National Streamflow Information Program .....	+1,359	Science Coordination .....	+200
Streamgages.....	+1,200	Administrative Services.....	-2,200
Fixed Costs .....	+159	Fixed Costs .....	-593
Hydrologic Research and Development.....	+408	Information Services ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	-1,844
Hydraulic Fracturing .....	+901	Administrative Services.....	-2,300
Ecosystem Priority: Puget Sound.....	+200	Fixed Costs .....	+101
Streamgage Research and Development.....	+700	IT Transformation Fixed Costs .....	+355
Monitoring and Assessments.....	-1,500	Facilities .....	+6,276
Fixed Costs .....	+107	Rental Payments and Operations	
Hydrologic Networks and Analysis.....	+1,539	and Maintenance .....	+6,276
WaterSMART: State Water Use Grants .....	+2,000	Operations and Maintenance Efficiencies –	
National Hydrologic Modeling and		Reduce Facilities Footprint.....	+5,365
Groundwater Sustainability.....	+750	Fixed Costs .....	+911
Watershed Support, Information Delivery,			
and Technical Support .....	-1,500	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+289	Fixed Costs .....	[+6,200]





# FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

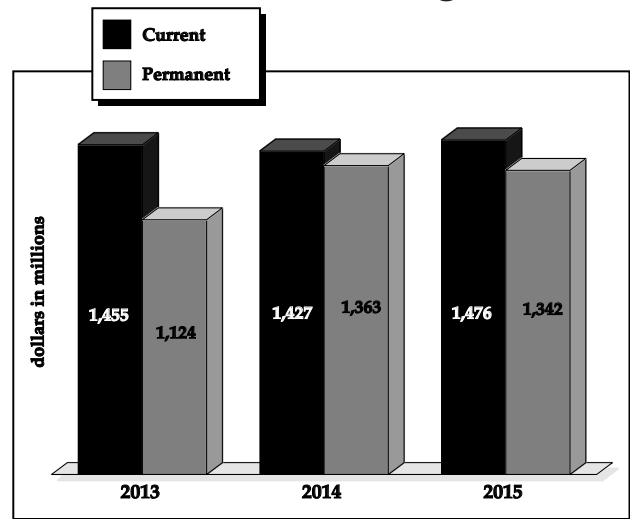
**Mission** – The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 President’s budget request for the Fish and Wildlife Service totals \$2.8 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$48.8 million compared to the 2014 level. The budget includes a reduction of \$1.4 million due to the cancellation of prior year unobligated balances. The budget also includes \$1.3 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which will be provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. The FWS estimates staffing will equal 9,386 full time equivalents in 2015, an increase of 179 FTE from the 2014 level.

**America’s Great Outdoors Initiative** – In 2015, a total of \$1.5 billion in current funding is proposed for FWS as part of the Administration’s initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This includes \$1.3 billion for FWS operations, an increase of \$71.7 million over the 2014 level. A critical component of America’s Great Outdoors is the National Wildlife Refuge System. The refuge system’s 562 refuges encompass 4.2 million managed acres, including waterfowl production areas in 209 counties. The refuge system delivers conservation and ecosystem services on a landscape level, improves water quality, helps to mitigate flooding, and provides important habitat for the survival and protection of endangered species. The refuge system also offers recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, and enjoying wildlife.

Additionally, FWS has the opportunity to compete for funding through the proposed \$200.0 million Centennial Land Management Investment Fund, half of which is to be funded from a permanent account and half as part of the President’s Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Funding will be managed by the Department and awarded competitively among land management agencies, including BLM, FWS, NPS, and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance, land conservation, and provide youth employment opportunities.

## FWS Funding



Other FWS programs partner with States, Tribes, conservation groups, and others to encourage conservation. The Ecological Services program works with private landowners to protect and restore habitat for listed and candidate species under the Endangered Species Act. The Fisheries program carries out its aquatic resources conservation work through a nationwide network of more than 150 facilities that includes national fish hatcheries, fish and wildlife conservation offices, fish health centers, and fish technology centers. These facilities are neighbors to communities across the Nation, providing the American public a variety of long-standing outdoor and classroom events and opportunities to view wildlife and enjoy nature. All FWS programs are critical components of the Administration’s effort to reconnect youth and their families to the Nation’s natural resource heritage.

With 80 percent of the U.S. population currently residing in urban communities, helping urban dwellers to rediscover the outdoors is a priority for FWS. The refuge system is well positioned to offer rewarding and convenient outdoor adventures to an increasingly urban society. At least one wildlife refuge is within an hour’s drive of most major cities and more than 260 wildlife refuges are near smaller cities. Through the Urban Wildlife Refuge Part-

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## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FACTS

- **Originated in 1871 with the purpose of studying and recommending solutions to a decline in food fish.**
- **Manages more than 150 million acres of land and waters in the national wildlife refuge system composed of 562 national wildlife refuges and thousands of small wetlands.**
- **Operates 73 national fish hatcheries, 65 fishery resource offices, and 80 ecological services field stations nationwide.**
- **More than 47 million people visit national wildlife refuges annually, generating \$2.5 billion in economic activity, supporting more than 37,000 jobs, and generating \$342.9 million in tax revenues across all levels of government.**
- **Employs 9,000 staff nationwide and over 38,000 volunteers contribute in excess of 1.4 million hours annually.**

nership initiative, FWS will invite city dwellers to enjoy the outdoors by creating stepping stones of engagement for new audiences to connect them with outdoor experiences that build on one another, both on wildlife refuges and partner lands. This focus will help to ensure future generations appreciate and conserve natural resources and preserve natural places.

The 2015 budget includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The budget includes \$168.8 million for Federal land acquisition, composed of \$55.0 million in current funding and \$113.8 million in permanent funding, an increase of \$114.4 million above the 2014 level. The 2015 Federal Land Acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service collaborate extensively to achieve the highest priority conservation goals by coordinating land acquisitions with local community partners. In addition, the budget requests \$50.0 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund to be derived from the LWCF and an additional \$50.0 million in permanent funding.

The budget requests \$87.8 million for grant programs administered by FWS that support America's Great Outdoors goals.

**Powering Our Future** – The budget proposes \$16.7 million, an increase of \$2.5 million, for activities associated with energy development, including a program increase of \$1.1 million for the Ecological Services Planning and Consultation program to support assessments of renewable energy projects. An increase of \$1.4 million is proposed

to analyze potential impacts of energy transmission in the American West and to identify strategies to mitigate negative impacts. The budget maintains funding for migratory bird conservation to help address the impact of development, particularly wind energy projects, on wildlife and habitat.

**Landscape Level Understanding** – The budget request includes \$65.8 million, an increase of \$7.7 million above 2014, for landscape level science and conservation. This increase will support Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and science within FWS to increase understanding of how to most effectively conserve populations of fish, wildlife, and plants on landscape scales. Studies will be funded to determine how much and what kind of habitat is required to make the best conservation decisions in light of the challenges and opportunities FWS faces. Fish, wildlife, and plant resources are an integral feature of the Nation's natural landscapes and have played a major role in shaping America's history, identity, and character. Jobs, income, food, clean water and air, building materials, storm protection, tourism, and recreation are important benefits of America's landscapes. Through its 22 LCCs, FWS works with partners to define shared conservation goals. With these goals in mind, partners can identify where and how they will take action, within their own authorities and organizational priorities, to best contribute to the larger conservation effort.

**Cooperative Recovery** – Nearly 300 species listed as threatened or endangered are found in or around units of the refuge system. Human demands on the environment combined with environmental stressors, including drought and extreme weather events are creating an urgent need for conservation. Only through cooperative efforts can the Nation successfully recover its most imperiled species. In 2015, FWS will continue cooperative



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recovery efforts to implement recovery plan actions in and around wildlife refuges. Combining the resources of multiple FWS programs, this national, proposal-driven process identifies and implements the highest priority projects with the likelihood of preventing extinction or achieving recovery.

Projects funded in 2013 focused on implementing recovery actions for 27 federally-listed plant and 17 federally-listed animal species. One example is the Wetlands, Watersheds and Whooping Cranes project in the Rainwater Basin of Nebraska, an important migration stop-over habitat for the endangered whooping crane. This project is restoring wetlands historically modified for agricultural uses. By filling in formerly used irrigation pits, stop-over habitat is improved and the hydrologic function of the wetlands is restored, benefiting populations of endangered and threatened species and other wildlife. To date, 77 pits have either been filled or are under agreement to be filled in 2014. The hydrologic restoration of this wetland habitat will ensure critically important migration habitat will be available to help achieve population goals for the endangered whooping crane. In addition, the restoration will help disperse migratory waterbirds throughout the Rainwater Basin, reducing overcrowding and the threat of disease outbreaks on federally and State owned lands. The 2015 budget request includes a total of \$7.7 million for cooperative recovery, an increase of \$1.8 million above the 2014 level.

**Resource Management** – The 2015 President's budget request for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$71.7 million above the 2014 level. The increase includes \$6.3 million for fixed costs, \$65.8 million in program increases, and a reduction of \$465,000 to reflect the movement of refuge system land protection planning activities to the Land Acquisition appropriation.

*Ecological Services* – The budget includes \$252.2 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitat, an increase of \$30.3 million compared with the 2014 level. The FWS is requesting a \$4.0 million program increase in 2015 to support conservation of the greater sage grouse across 11 western States. Conservation of sage grouse and its habitat will also conserve other species and help ensure the future of ranching and a developing energy economy central to western working landscapes. The FWS will use this funding to help Federal, State, and private parties design, implement, and align conservation efforts to ensure they collectively meet the range-wide needs of the species. In addition, the budget includes program increases of \$2.1 million for listing activities, \$6.6 million for consultation and planning activities including those for renewable

energy, \$1.1 million for water conservation and management in the San Francisco Bay and the San Joaquin River delta, and \$10.5 million to implement species recovery actions including \$1.5 million for cooperative recovery actions across FWS programs. The request also includes program increases of \$1.4 million to benefit the National Wetlands Inventory and \$2.9 million for environmental contaminants analyses. Other changes reduce the request a total of \$71,000, including a decrease of \$1.0 million for the Wolf Livestock Demonstration program grants.

The FWS is proposing to restructure the budget for ecological services to improve efficiency and enhance coordination across programs and with external partners for the conservation of imperiled species. The proposed restructuring presents the budget according to Listing, Conservation and Restoration, and Planning and Consultation functions.

*Habitat Conservation* – Under the budget restructuring proposal, the request for Habitat Conservation will include only the Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Coastal programs. The 2015 request includes \$52.1 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program and \$13.3 million for the Coastal program, nearly equal to the 2014 level for both programs.

*National Wildlife Refuge System* – Funding for the operation and maintenance of the refuge system is requested at \$476.4 million, a program increase of \$1.8 million above the 2014 level. The request includes program increases of \$2.0 million for Challenge Cost Share partnerships and \$649,000 for refuge law enforcement activities to protect wildlife, habitat, Federal property, and the safety of refuge visitors. These increases are partially offset by a program reduction of \$849,000 for general program activities. The budget also moves \$465,000 from the Resource Management account to the Land Acquisition account for Land Protection Planning program activities.

*Migratory Bird Management* – The budget request includes \$46.9 million for Migratory Bird Management, a \$166,000 program increase from the 2014 level. This request includes a program increase of \$300,000 for cooperative recovery activities partially offset by a \$134,000 reduction in migratory bird monitoring activities.

*Law Enforcement* – The budget provides \$66.7 million for the law enforcement program to investigate wildlife crimes and enforce the laws that govern the Nation's wildlife trade, a program increase of \$2.0 million over the 2014 level. The poaching of African elephants and rhinos for ivory and horn stands at unprecedented levels, and illegal trade is undermining the conservation of scores of other species. In July 2013, President Obama issued an

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Executive Order that is enhancing domestic and international efforts to combat this illegal trade and is already showing success. The FWS special agents are prioritizing efforts to detect and disrupt this black market trade. An excellent illustration of the success of this approach is Operation Crash, an ongoing nationwide investigation of rhino horn trafficking. Through this effort, FWS has broken up major smuggling rings and secured the felony prosecutions of 15 defendants.

The request includes a program increase of \$500,000 to combat expanding illegal wildlife trafficking and support conservation efforts on the ground in Africa and across the globe. The budget includes an important program increase of \$1.2 million to expand wildlife forensic research. Funding will help produce key advancements in this field needed to pinpoint the country of origin of illegal wildlife products which is critical information necessary to prosecute criminal activity. A general program increase of \$247,000 also is requested to support FWS special agents.

*International Affairs* – The budget request includes a total of \$14.6 million, a program increase of \$1.0 million over the 2014 level. Increased funding will support efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and innovative conservation activities that target market and consumer demand for illegal products, with the goal of changing attitudes and consumption patterns. These attitudes and patterns are driving a rapid increase in the poaching of flagship species such as tigers, elephants, and rhinos.

*Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation* – The budget request includes a total of \$138.9 million for Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation, a program increase of \$8.2 million from the 2014 level. The budget includes \$48.6 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System. This funding level allows FWS to address top priorities such as recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered species, restoration of imperiled species, and fulfillment of tribal partnerships and trust responsibilities. Lower priority propagation programs, such as those required to mitigate impacts of Federal water projects, will be funded only via reimbursable service agreements with the responsible parties. A program increase of \$1.9 million also is included for fish hatchery maintenance. The request features program increases for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation totaling \$4.7 million, including \$4.4 million for Asian carp to prevent its spread in the Missouri, Ohio, and upper Mississippi Rivers and other high priority watersheds, adding to \$3.5 million in base funding that continues current efforts in the Great Lakes. The request also includes an increase of \$610,000 to support the Klamath Basin restoration activities. Other program changes reduce funding for this subactivity by \$344,000.

*Cooperative Landscape Conservation* – The budget request funds Cooperative Landscape Conservation at \$17.7 million, a program increase of \$3.2 million above the 2014 level. The FWS will focus funding and support on those LCCs best able to create their respective landscape conservation designs and use it to inform priority conservation delivery as defined by LCC partners. Targeted funding will continue development of critical partnerships associated with LCCs and focus efforts to directly benefit fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats.

*Science Support* – The 2015 request for Science Support is \$31.6 million, a program increase of \$14.4 million above the 2014 level. The request includes program increases of: \$12.0 million to address high impact scientific questions surrounding threats to fish and wildlife resources to determine the best conservation actions to manage them to healthy, sustainable levels; \$1.4 million to research the impacts of and identify mitigation strategies for energy transmission corridors in the American West; and \$1.0 million to study biological carbon sequestration. The budget also includes \$2.5 million to research the white-nose syndrome, affecting bats from the East Coast to the Rocky Mountains.

*General Operations* – The General Operations budget request totals \$149.5 million, a program increase of \$6.5 million above the 2014 enacted level. The request includes a program increase of \$2.5 million for a FWS-wide effort led by the National Conservation Training Center to expand urban-focused conservation training programs for youth from all backgrounds. The budget request also contains a program increase of \$105,000 for maintenance of the training center, which faces increasing maintenance needs as it ages. The request includes a program increase of \$3.6 million to support regional and central office operations to bring operations back to the 2012 levels. An increase of \$255,000 is requested for the Working Capital Fund requirements.

In 2010, wildlife refuges reported 39 cases of arson and 2,300 vandalism offenses. The budget request includes appropriations language that will provide FWS with the authority, similar to that of the National Park Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to seek and retain compensation from responsible parties who injure or destroy refuge system resources. Under this authority, damages recovered will be used to reimburse assessment costs; prevent or minimize the risk of loss; monitor ongoing effects; and restore, replace, or acquire resources equivalent to those injured or destroyed. The FWS proposal will insure that natural resources will be available for future generations and requires that persons responsible for harm—not taxpayers—pay for any injury they cause. Language authorizing FWS to retain and utilize fees that are assessed for regulatory reviews

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of non-toxic shot used to hunt migratory birds is also included in the budget.

**Construction** – The 2015 Construction budget request totals \$15.7 million. The budget includes \$6.6 million for line-item construction projects, a \$107,000 reduction from the 2014 level. The specific refuge and fish hatchery projects funded within the request are ranked as the top priorities by FWS using a merit-based process to identify projects in the five-year construction plan.

**Land Acquisition** – The 2015 budget proposal includes \$168.8 million for Federal land acquisition, composed of \$55.0 million in current funding and \$113.8 million in proposed permanent funding. The budget provides an overall increase of \$114.4 million above the 2014 level to strategically invest in interagency landscape scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service collaborate extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. In 2015, FWS requests \$78.9 million in current and permanent funding for collaborative projects in the Longleaf Pine, Upper Rio Grande, Grasslands/Prairie Potholes, High Divide and Desert Southwest landscapes, and National Trails. The request also includes a program increase of \$2.5 million to support land acquisition projects that facilitate access to public lands for sportsmen and recreational purposes to public lands. Current funding to administer land acquisition projects totals \$13.1 million in 2015. Of this amount, \$465,000 results from the movement of Land Protection Planning program from the Resource Management account to the Land Acquisition account.

Included in the request is \$48.5 million in current and permanent funding for high priority line-item acquisition projects that focus on FWS specific needs. The projects are selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on landscape conservation goals, leveraging funds from non-Federal partners, alignment with other Interior bureau projects, and collaboration with Federal agencies, Tribes, States, and other partners.

**Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund** – The budget includes a total of \$100.0 million from the LWCF for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. Of the total funding, \$50.0 million is requested from current funds while an additional \$50.0 million in permanent funding is included as part of the LWCF legislative proposal. The current funds include \$10.5 million for conservation grants to States, \$7.4 million for Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance grants, \$11.2 million to support Species Recovery Land Acquisition, \$17.9 million for Habitat Conservation Plans

Land Acquisition Grants to States, and \$3.0 million for administrative costs.

**National Wildlife Refuge Fund** – The request eliminates the current funding contribution to the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, a reduction of \$13.2 million below 2014. The permanent receipts under the program will remain a source of revenue for counties. In addition to payments to counties, wildlife refuges provide tangible and intangible benefits to communities such as increased property values, and opportunities for the American public to connect with nature and engage in recreational activities on refuges that brings revenue to local communities.

**North American Wetlands Conservation Fund** – The 2015 budget request is \$34.1 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, equal to the 2014 level. Funded projects are leveraged more than one-to-one with partners for wetlands and waterfowl conservation to support conservation and important sportsmen activities.

**Multinational Species Conservation Fund** – The 2015 budget request includes \$9.1 million for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, equal to the 2014 level. These grants are critical to the protection of African and Asian elephants, rhinos, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles, and leverage funds from partners to nearly triple available funding for these important species.

**Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund** – The 2015 request includes \$3.7 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, maintaining the 2014 level. Grants for the conservation of migratory birds are matched at least three-to-one by partners throughout the western hemisphere.

**State and Tribal Wildlife Grants** – The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants request is \$50.0 million, a decrease of \$8.7 million below the 2014 level. These grants support and leverage State management of non-game species.

**Cancellation of Balances** – The budget proposes cancellation of \$1.4 million in prior year balances from the Landowner Incentive and Private Stewardship Grant programs, which have not received new budget authority in several years.

**Duck Stamp Legislative Proposal** – The budget includes a legislative proposal to increase the cost of a Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp to \$25.00 per year, beginning in 2015, from its current cost of \$15.00. With the additional receipts, the Department anticipates acquisition of approximately 7,000 additional acres in fee simple and approximately 10,000 additional conservation easement acres in 2015 to benefit waterfowl habitat. The legislation also proposes the price of a Federal

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp may be increased after 2015 by the Secretary with approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

**Recreation Fee Program** — The 2015 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2015. The FWS currently collects \$5.0 million in

recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. In addition, the Department will propose a general provision in the 2015 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through 2016.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs increases of \$6.5 million over the 2014 level are fully funded.

## **SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS** (all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Resource Management .....	7,188	1,188,339	7,300	1,260,000	+112	+71,661
Construction .....	62	15,722	62	15,687	0	-35
Land Acquisition.....	89	54,422	89	55,000	0	+578
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.....	13	50,095	15	50,000	+2	-95
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	6	34,145	6	34,145	0	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund.....	4	9,061	4	9,061	0	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Grants .....	1	3,660	1	3,660	0	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	19	58,695	16	50,000	-3	-8,695
Landowner Incentive Program .....	0	0	0	-1,327	0	-1,327
Private Stewardship Grants.....	0	0	0	-24	0	-24
Subtotal, Current .....	7,382	1,427,367	7,493	1,476,202	+111	+48,835
<b>Permanent</b>						
Land Acquisition.....	0	0	40	113,772	+40	+113,772
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	23	5,079	23	5,100	0	+21
Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	66	55,830	76	70,400	+10	+14,570
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	9	7,851	9	8,000	0	+149
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	4	19,056	4	20,700	0	+1,644
Sport Fish Restoration Account .....	58	406,812	58	429,302	0	+22,490
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	57	789,575	57	577,494	0	-212,081
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	6	3,785	6	3,785	0	0
Contributed Funds.....	18	3,000	18	3,000	0	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund .....	0	72,058	6	110,538	+6	+38,480
Coastal Impact Assistance Program .....	11	0	11	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent.....	252	1,363,046	308	1,342,091	+56	-20,955
<b>Reimbursable and Allocation</b>						
Reimbursable .....	777	0	777	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections .....	230	0	230	0	0	0
Energy Policy Act.....	9	0	9	0	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.	15	0	15	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	441	0	453	0	+12	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	78	0	78	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials .....	7	0	7	0	0	0
Federal Roads (FHWA) .....	15	0	15	0	0	0
Forest Pest (Agriculture) .....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable and Allocation .....	1,573	0	1,585	0	+12	0
<b>TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>2,790,413</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>2,818,293</b>	<b>+179</b>	<b>+27,880</b>



## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Resource Management**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Ecological Services – <i>new structure</i>				
Listing .....	[19,576]	[20,515]	22,779	+22,779
Planning and Consultation.....	[92,296]	[96,336]	105,173	+105,173
Conservation and Restoration.....	[103,432]	[105,079]	124,253	+124,253
Subtotal, Ecological Services .....	[215,304]	[221,930]	252,205	+252,205
Habitat Conservation – <i>new structure</i>				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife .....	[51,776]	[51,776]	52,066	+52,066
Coastal Programs .....	[13,184]	[13,184]	13,266	+13,266
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation.....	[64,960]	[64,960]	65,332	+65,332
Ecological Services – <i>old structure</i>				
Endangered Species				
Candidate Conservation .....	10,654	11,530	0	-11,530
Listing .....	19,576	20,515	0	-20,515
Consultation.....	57,467	61,550	0	-61,550
Recovery .....	75,947	76,916	0	-76,916
Subtotal, Endangered Species .....	163,644	170,511	0	-170,511
Habitat Conservation .....	101,410	101,335	0	-101,335
Environmental Contaminants .....	9,686	9,557	0	-9,557
Subtotal, Ecological Services .....	274,740	281,403	0	-281,403
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	210,902	229,843	232,441	+2,598
Visitor Services .....	69,015	70,319	70,868	+549
Refuge Law Enforcement.....	35,650	37,554	38,463	+909
Conservation Planning.....	9,348	2,988	2,608	-380
Subtotal, Refuge Operations.....	324,915	340,704	344,380	+3,676
Refuge Maintenance .....	127,668	131,498	132,020	+522
Subtotal, NWR System.....	452,583	472,202	476,400	+4,198
Conservation and Enforcement – <i>new name</i>				
Migratory Bird Management.....	46,468	46,468	46,922	+454
Law Enforcement				
Operations.....	56,932	63,365	65,827	+2,462
Equipment Replacement.....	910	910	910	0
Subtotal, Law Enforcement.....	57,842	64,275	66,737	+2,462
International Affairs.....	12,146	13,506	14,599	+1,093
Subtotal, Conserv and Enforcement.	116,456	124,249	128,258	+4,009
Fish and Aquatic Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery System Ops ....	45,011	46,528	48,617	+2,089
Maintenance and Equipment .....	15,857	16,055	17,920	+1,865
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conserv..	68,893	72,736	72,382	-354
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conserv .	129,761	135,319	138,919	+3,600
Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	15,416	14,416	17,706	+3,290



**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management (continued)**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Science Support				
Adaptive Science .....	12,116	10,767	15,149	+4,382
Service Science .....	8,027	6,468	16,485	+10,017
Subtotal, Science Support .....	20,143	17,235	31,634	+14,399
General Operations				
Central Office Operations .....	39,875	40,186	41,279	+1,093
Regional Office Operations.....	37,912	37,912	41,298	+3,386
Operational Support.....	33,930	36,430	35,227	-1,203
Nat'l Conservation Training Center .....	21,965	21,965	24,720	+2,755
Nat'l Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	7,022	0
Subtotal, General Operations .....	140,704	143,515	149,546	+6,031
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) ..	1,149,803	1,188,339	1,260,000	+71,661
Transfers .....	8,596	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers)....	1,158,399	1,188,339	1,260,000	+71,661

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>		2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+71,661		
Ecological Services (new structure).....	+252,205	Ecological Services (old structure) .....	-281,403
Listing .....	+22,779	Endangered Species .....	-170,511
Listing .....	+2,107	Candidate Conservation.....	-11,530
Internal Transfers.....	+20,515	Internal Transfers.....	-11,530
Fixed Costs .....	+157	Listing.....	-20,515
Planning and Consultation .....	+105,173	Internal Transfers.....	-20,515
Everglades .....	+195	Consultation .....	-61,550
Pesticide Consultations.....	+255	Internal Transfers.....	-61,550
Renewable Energy .....	+1,134	Recovery .....	-76,916
Environmental Contaminants.....	+900	Internal Transfers.....	-76,916
Planning and Consultation Activities.....	+5,530	Habitat Conservation.....	-101,335
Internal Transfers.....	+96,336	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program .....	-51,776
Fixed Costs .....	+823	Internal Transfers.....	-51,776
Conservation and Restoration.....	+124,253	Conservation Planning Assistance.....	-32,014
Cooperative Recovery .....	+1,527	Internal Transfers.....	-32,014
Ecosystem Restoration-Bay Delta .....	+1,100	Coastal Programs.....	-13,184
Wolf Livestock Loss Demonstration Program..	-1,000	Internal Transfers.....	-13,184
Sage Grouse Initiative .....	+4,000	National Wetlands Inventory .....	-4,361
Environmental Contaminants.....	+2,000	Internal Transfers.....	-4,361
Marine Mammals.....	+479	Environmental Contaminants .....	-9,557
National Wetlands Inventory.....	+1,400	Internal Transfers.....	-9,557
Conservation and Restoration Activities .....	+8,958		
Internal Transfers.....	+105,079	National Wildlife Refuge System.....	+4,198
Fixed Costs .....	+710	Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	+2,598
Habitat Conservation (new structure).....	+65,332	Challenge Cost Sharing Partnerships.....	+2,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program .....	+52,066	Management Activities.....	-849
Internal Transfers.....	+51,776	Fixed Costs .....	+1,447
Fixed Costs .....	+290	Visitor Services.....	+549
Coastal Programs .....	+13,266	Fixed Costs .....	+549
Internal Transfers.....	+13,184	Refuge Law Enforcement.....	+909
Fixed Costs .....	+82	Law Enforcement Activities .....	+649
		Fixed Costs .....	+260

**Detail of Budget Changes**  
**Resource Management (continued)**

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
Conservation Planning .....	-380	Control and Management .....	-145
Account Transfer to Land Acquisition .....	-465	Asian Carp .....	+4,400
Fixed Costs .....	+85	General Program Activities .....	-379
Refuge Maintenance .....	+522	Internal Transfers .....	-5,487
Fixed Costs .....	+522	Fixed Costs .....	+467
Conservation and Enforcement (new name) .....	+4,009	Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	+3,290
Migratory Birds .....	+454	Landscape Conservation Activities .....	+3,199
Monitoring .....	-134	Fixed Costs .....	+91
Cooperative Recovery .....	+300	Science Support .....	+14,399
Fixed Costs .....	+288	Adaptive Science .....	+4,382
Law Enforcement .....	+2,462	Biological Carbon Sequestration .....	+500
Wildlife Trafficking .....	+500	Adaptive Science Activities .....	+3,865
Forensics Lab - Expand Technical Expertise .....	+1,247	Fixed Costs .....	+17
Law Enforcement Activities .....	+247	Service Science .....	+10,017
Fixed Costs .....	+468	Biological Carbon Sequestration .....	+500
International Affairs .....	+1,093	Energy Transmission Corridors .....	+1,400
Wildlife Trafficking .....	+1,000	Service Science Activities .....	+8,103
Fixed Costs .....	+93	Fixed Costs .....	+14
Fish and Aquatic Conservation (new name) .....	+3,600	General Operations .....	+6,031
National Fish Hatchery Operations .....	+2,089	Central Office Operations .....	+707
Hatchery Operations .....	+1,714	Regional Office Operations .....	+2,918
Fixed Costs .....	+375	Operational Support .....	+255
Maintenance and Equipment .....	+1,865	Youth Programs and Partnerships .....	+2,500
Annual Maintenance .....	+539	NCTC Annual Maintenance .....	+105
Deferred Maintenance .....	+1,326	Fixed Costs .....	-454
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation .....	-354	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement .....	+610	Fixed Costs .....	[+6,284]
Tribal Consultation .....	+180		

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Line Item Construction .....	7,751	6,661	6,554	-107
Dam Safety .....	1,053	1,113	1,113	0
Bridge Safety .....	698	739	739	0
Seismic Safety .....	0	0	120	+120
Engineering Services .....	8,596	7,209	7,161	-48
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supps) .....	18,098	15,722	15,687	-35
Supplementals .....	64,630	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supps) .....	82,728	15,722	15,687	-35

See Appendix E for proposed 2015 construction projects.

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-35
Construction Projects .....	-107
Fixed Costs .....	+72

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**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	12,865	10,500	12,613	+2,113
Land Protection Planning .....	0	0	465	+465
Acquisition - Federal Refuge Lands .....	32,288	35,071	35,071	0
Exchanges.....	2,365	1,500	1,500	0
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....	4,257	7,351	5,351	-2,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)....	51,775	54,422	55,000	+578
Account Transfer from Res. Mgmt .....	-985	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer) .....	50,790	54,422	55,000	+578

See Appendix C for proposed 2015 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+578
Land Acquisition Management.....	+2,015
Move Land Protection Planning from Resource Management account .....	+465
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships.....	-2,000
Fixed Costs .....	+98

**APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Section 6 Grants to States				
Conservation Grants to States.....	10,508	10,508	10,508	0
HCP Assistance Grants.....	8,322	9,485	7,390	-2,095
Species Recovery Land Acquisition .....	9,462	9,462	11,162	+1,700
HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States	14,193	17,938	17,938	0
Administration .....	2,702	2,702	3,002	+300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	45,187	50,095	50,000	-95

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-95
HCP Assistance Grants.....	-2,095
Species Recovery Land Acquisition .....	+1,700
Administration .....	+300

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**APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-13,228
Payments to Counties - Appropriated Funds .....	-13,228

**APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	33,640	34,145	34,145	0

**APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation.....	1,566	1,582	1,582	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation .....	2,416	2,440	2,440	0
Asian Elephant Conservation.....	1,542	1,557	1,557	0
Great Ape Conservation.....	1,955	1,975	1,975	0
Marine Turtle Conservation.....	1,492	1,507	1,507	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	8,971	9,061	9,061	0

**APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	3,588	3,660	3,660	0

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	58,115	58,695	50,000	-8,695

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-8,695
State Formula Grants.....	-8,124
Competitive Grant Program (States).....	-487
Competitive Grant Program (Tribes).....	-84

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**APPROPRIATION: Landowner Incentive Program**

	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	-1,327	-1,327

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	<u>2015 Change from 2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-1,327
Cancellation of Prior Year Balances.....	-1,327

**APPROPRIATION: Private Stewardship Grants**

	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	-24	-24

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	<u>2015 Change from 2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-24
Cancellation of Prior Year Balances.....	-24





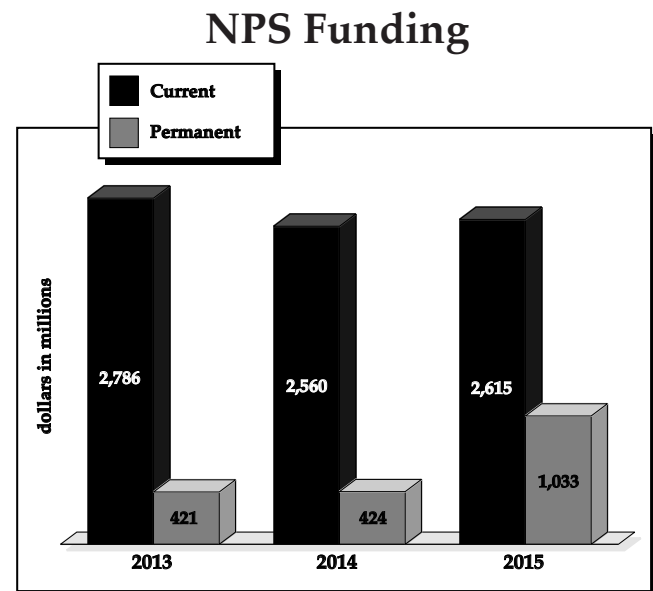
# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Mission** – As stated in the Organic Act of 1916, the National Park Service mission is to “preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.”

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 President’s budget current request for NPS of \$2.6 billion is \$55.1 million above the 2014 enacted level. The Park Service estimates total staffing will equal 21,798 full time equivalents in 2015, an increase of 244 FTE from 2014. The 2015 President’s budget request provides programmatic increases over 2014 totaling \$38.5 million to fund essential programs and emerging operational needs, plus \$16.6 million in fixed costs increases.

In 2015, as it prepares for its centennial year, NPS will continue to carry on its stewardship of cultural and natural treasures of national significance and provide enriching experiences and enjoyment for all visitors including the Nation’s youth. The NPS will maintain its commitment to protect and restore ecosystems, preserve and conserve cultural resources, provide visitors with venues for physical activity and natural experiences, and assist States and local communities to develop recreational sites and facilities and preserve historic assets. Additionally, NPS will conduct construction projects to address the highest priority health and safety projects, as well as landscape scale environmental restoration projects.

The President’s budget request provides targeted increases for the NPS Centennial initiative, programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and line-item construction. A legislative proposal in support of the Centennial to fund partnership and deferred maintenance projects as permanent appropriations will provide an additional \$300.0 million a year for three years to NPS. A separate legislative proposal to fund a portion of NPS land acquisition and recreation grants from the LWCF as a permanent appropriation will provide an additional \$192.2 million. The Administration’s proposal for a government-wide Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also will support NPS. This Initiative includes \$100.0 million to address the deferred maintenance



backlog, and \$6.0 million to support development of a nationwide inventory of historic properties to help expedite Federal permitting and get infrastructure projects off the ground.

Additionally, NPS has the opportunity to compete for funding through the proposed \$200.0 million Centennial Land Management Investment Fund, half of which is to be funded from a permanent account and half as part of the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Funding will be managed by the Department and awarded competitively among land management agencies, including BLM, FWS, NPS, and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance, land conservation, and provide youth employment opportunities.

**Centennial Initiative** – In 2015, the Nation stands at the doorstep of the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service—a defining moment that offers an opportunity to take strategic action to prepare for the next 100 years. The NPS seeks to recommit to the preservation of these special places, to invest wisely in the system’s most important assets, to use the parks to enhance informal learning, engage volunteers, provide training

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FACTS

- In 1916 Congress created the National Park Service also known as “America’s Best Idea.”
- There are 401 park units, which encompass 84.5 million acres in all 50 States and four Territories.
- In 2013, 281 million people visited the Nation’s national parks.
- In 2013, nearly 24,000 individual full and part time employees and 246,000 volunteers worked to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- The NPS workforce is made up of archeologists, engineers, curators, biologists, hydrologists, historians, law enforcement officers, and many other disciplines.
- The NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, non-profits, and historic property owners who share in preserving the Nation’s shared heritage.

opportunities to youth, and to enhance the NPS’ ability to leverage partnerships to accomplish its mission.

The President’s budget request takes an innovative, multi-pronged approach to prepare for the centennial by requesting funding through the NPS budget, as well as multi-agency and NPS permanent accounts, and the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative.

The President’s request includes a current increase of \$40.0 million to prepare for and celebrate the centennial. This is comprised of \$30.0 million for operations, including \$16.0 million for repair and rehabilitation projects; \$8.0 million for a new program to hire youth and veterans at parks; \$4.0 million to engage youth in service and conservation projects; and \$2.0 million to support expanded volunteer opportunities at parks. Of these increases, \$8.0 million will support the Secretary’s youth priorities. In addition to operational funding, the request includes \$10.0 million for Centennial Challenge projects and partnerships. This matching program will leverage Federal funds with partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks.

The legislative proposal to provide new, permanent NPS funding for the Centennial initiative includes \$100.0 million a year for Centennial Challenge projects for three years. This funding will support signature projects at many more park units during the centennial year and into the NPS’ second century. The permanent proposal also includes \$200.0 million a year, for three years, for Second Century Infrastructure Investment projects to make a meaningful and lasting impact on the NPS’ deferred maintenance backlog by restoring priority park assets to good condition.

The Administration’s proposal for the government-wide Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also supports the Centennial initiative, with a request of an additional \$100.0 million to address the NPS deferred

maintenance backlog. Funding from all three proposals directed toward improving park assets will create thousands of new jobs and provide additional work and training opportunities for youth.

The Centennial initiative includes a competitive opportunity for public lands agencies to support conservation and maintenance projects. The Centennial Land Management Investment Fund consists of two components, \$100.0 million a year in permanent funding for three years and \$100.0 million through the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. These funds broaden the Centennial initiative to provide an opportunity for all of Interior’s public lands bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance needs and land conservation, and provide youth employment opportunities.

Overall, the budget proposal—including permanent, current, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources—will allow NPS to ensure 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

**America’s Great Outdoors**—In 2015, a total of \$2.5 billion is proposed for NPS as part of the Administration’s initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This includes \$2.3 billion for park operations, a program increase of \$30.4 million over 2014. Of this amount, \$30.0 million is for the NPS Centennial initiative, \$8.0 million of which is directed toward programs that foster the engagement of youth in the great outdoors. This increase provides a total of \$21.5 million in NPS for youth engagement.

The 2015 budget also includes a total of \$104.0 million for current appropriations funded through the LWCF, a vital component of the America’s Great Outdoors initiative. The 2015 budget proposal includes \$55.9 million for

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Federal land acquisition, a programmatic increase of \$5.8 million. This includes a total of \$29.0 million for Federal acquisition projects, an increase of \$6.9 million over 2014, and \$8.5 million in funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants for non-Federal entities, a reduction of \$470,000 compared to 2014. A total of \$48.1 million is requested for LWCF State Conservation grants, level with 2014.

Complementing the current budget request for LWCF is \$192.2 million in permanent LWCF funding including \$115.2 million for Federal land acquisition, with \$2.5 million for projects to specifically address recreational access and \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants. The legislative LWCF proposal also provides \$52.0 million for LWCF State Conservation grants. An additional \$25.0 million is included for Urban Parks and Recreation Fund program, which assists economically distressed urban communities with the revitalization and improvement of recreation opportunities.

The budget also requests \$1.2 million for American Battlefield Protection assistance grants in the National Recreation and Preservation account and \$56.4 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants, both level with 2014. A total of \$10.0 million is requested for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program, level with 2014. These programs support NPS stewardship of important cultural resources and ecosystems, and assist States, local communities, and other groups in developing recreational sites and facilities to protect and conserve important, non-Federal cultural and historic assets.

**Park Operations** – The 2015 NPS budget request for operations is \$2.3 billion. This is an increase of \$47.1 million above the 2014 enacted level, consisting of \$30.4 million in program increases and \$15.7 million in fixed costs increases. Highlights of the 2015 budget include the \$30.0 million Centennial initiative increase described separately. Other increases are partially offset by a \$2.2 million programmatic reduction to refocus operations funding, and increases of \$2.0 million to support new responsibilities at park units, \$456,000 to address increased stormwater management charges from the District of Columbia, and \$123,000 for services provided by the Department's Office of Indirect Cost Services.

**Centennial Challenge** – The Centennial Challenge program, requested at \$10.0 million, will provide a Federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming centennial. This program will be instrumental in garnering partner support to prepare park sites across the Country for the centennial and the second century of NPS. All Federal funds must be matched on

a 50:50 basis. This program is further bolstered by the Administration's proposal to fund an additional \$100.0 million a year for three years for this program as a permanent appropriation discussed separately.

**National Recreation and Preservation** – This appropriation supports local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The 2015 request includes \$52.0 million for these programs, a decrease of \$8.8 million compared to 2014, consisting of a program reduction of \$9.1 million to Heritage Partnership Programs and fixed costs increases of \$301,000.

In response to the strong public desire for additional technical assistance for public recreation and conservation projects during America's Great Outdoors listening sessions, the 2015 budget contains \$10.0 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program. This amount is level with 2014.

**Historic Preservation** – The Historic Preservation Fund supports Historic Preservation Offices in States, Territories, and tribal lands to preserve historically and culturally significant sites. The grants awarded by these offices are an important part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The 2015 budget request for the Historic Preservation Fund is \$56.4 million, level with 2014. Of this total, \$46.9 million is requested for grants-in-aid to States and Territories, \$9.0 million is requested for grants-in-aid to Tribes, and \$500,000 is for competitive grants targeted toward communities currently underrepresented on the National Register of Historic Places. These grants will be used to conduct the surveying, community engagement, and other pre-nomination activities to ensure the National Register of Historic Places is representative of the full spectrum of the Nation's cultural heritage.

The Administration's proposal for a government-wide Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative identifies an additional \$6.0 million for the Historic Preservation Fund to support the development of a nationwide inventory of historic properties to help expedite Federal permitting and get infrastructure projects off the ground.

**Construction** – The 2015 request includes \$138.3 million for the construction account, which funds construction projects, equipment replacement, management, planning, operations, and special projects. This is \$878,000 above the 2014 enacted level, including \$401,000 in fixed costs increases. The budget funds \$61.7 million for line-item construction projects, a \$1.1 million program increase compared to 2014. The budget provides funding for the highest priority construction projects critical to visitor and employee health and safety or ecosystem restoration and does not propose funding for new construction projects. The request includes \$6.7 million to reconstruct

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the historic cave tour trails in Mammoth Cave National Park and \$3.9 million to stabilize and repair exterior walls of the historic Alcatraz prison cell house at Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The budget also includes a programmatic increase of \$380,000 for regional facility project support.

Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial initiative. Overall, the budget proposal—including permanent, current, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources—will allow NPS to ensure 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition.

**Land Acquisition and State Assistance** – The 2015 current request for this account is \$104.0 million, an increase of \$5.9 million, with \$5.8 million in program increases and \$123,000 in fixed costs increases. This includes \$55.9 million for NPS Federal land acquisition, a programmatic increase of \$5.8 million over the 2014 enacted level. The budget provides \$29.0 million for high priority line-item acquisition projects within park boundaries, a \$6.9 million increase over 2014. The 2015 Federal land acquisition projects were selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on conserving critical ecosystems, leveraging non-Federal partners, and alignment with the conservation priorities of Interior Bureaus, Federal agencies, Tribes, States, and other stakeholders.

Within the total requested for land acquisition, \$13.2 million supports Collaborative Landscape Projects in the California Southwest Desert and areas within the National Trails System. These projects were selected collaboratively working with Interior's other land management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service to target high-priority conservation values. The NPS request for Federal acquisition projects also includes \$6.3 million for a project at Redwood National Park to provide migration corridors for Roosevelt elk as well as connectivity of old-growth habitat for marbled murrelets and northern spotted owls. The request also includes \$8.5 million for matching grants for States and local entities to acquire Civil War battlefield sites outside the national park system, as well as \$3.9 million for emergencies and hardship land acquisitions, \$4.9 million to acquire inholdings and facilitate land donations and exchanges, and \$9.5 million for land acquisition administration.

The LWCF State Conservation Grants program provides funding to States for the purchase of lands for preservation and recreation purposes. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-Federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. In 2015, the State Conservation Grants program will continue to provide matching grants to States, and through States to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The budget proposes \$48.1 million for this program, level with 2014. This will provide \$42.0 million for formula grants, \$3.0 million for competitive grants, and \$3.1 million for grant administration.

The 2015 budget proposes legislation which would provide an additional \$192.2 million in permanent funds for NPS. Of this amount, \$115.2 million is for Federal land acquisition, including \$2.5 million for projects that specifically address recreational access and \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants. An additional \$52.0 million will be directed to the LWCF State Conservation Grants program and \$25.0 million for the Urban Parks and Recreation Fund.

**Recreation Fee Program** – This permanent funding program operates under the authority of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. The Act authorizes NPS to collect recreation fees at selected parks and requires fee revenues be used to improve visitor services and enhance the visitor experience at those parks and throughout the national park system. The NPS estimates in 2015 it will collect \$178.7 million in revenues and obligate \$200.0 million in recreation fees for projects. In 2013, 37 percent of NPS recreation fee obligations addressed asset repair and maintenance projects, 19 percent addressed interpretation and visitor services, and seven percent addressed habitat restoration. The remaining 37 percent of recreation fee obligations were spent on operational activities such as law enforcement, cost of collecting fees, and visitor reservation services. The 2015 budget proposes to extend authorization for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through 2016, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$16.6 million are fully funded.



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## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of the National Park System .....	16,805	2,236,753	16,993	2,283,852	+188	+47,099
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	13	10,000	+13	+10,000
National Recreation and Preservation .....	266	60,795	266	51,998	0	-8,797
Historic Preservation Fund.....	0	56,410	0	56,410	0	0
Construction .....	452	137,461	380	138,339	-72	+878
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	101	98,100	101	104,000	0	+5,900
LWCF Contract Authority ( <i>cancellation</i> ) .....	0	-30,000	0	-30,000	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	17,624	2,559,519	17,753	2,614,599	+129	+55,080
Permanent						
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	1,592	192,986	1,592	195,988	0	+3,002
Other Permanent Appropriations .....	436	169,813	436	173,709	0	+3,896
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	187	30,003	187	140,003	0	+110,000
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	36	100,000	+36	+100,000
Construction .....	0	0	41	200,000	+41	+200,000
Urban Park and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	5	25,000	+5	+25,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	0	1,433	12	168,103	+12	+166,670
LWCF Contract Authority.....	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent.....	2,215	424,235	2,309	1,032,803	+94	+608,568
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation .....	888	0	909	0	+21	0
Reimbursable .....	827	0	827	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	1,715	0	1,736	0	+21	0
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>21,554</b>	<b>2,983,754</b>	<b>21,798</b>	<b>3,647,402</b>	<b>+244</b>	<b>+663,648</b>

Note: The 2015 FTE estimate reflected in this table for the Operation of the National Park System account is updated from the estimate included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015.



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## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship .....	308,380	329,683	331,858	+2,175
Visitor Services .....	226,239	237,763	248,192	+10,429
Park Protection .....	340,258	356,665	361,708	+5,043
Facility Operations and Maintenance ..	625,661	679,904	702,676	+22,772
Park Support .....	429,322	454,938	459,414	+4,476
Subtotal, Park Management .....	1,929,860	2,058,953	2,103,848	+44,895
External Administrative Costs .....	167,401	177,800	180,004	+2,204
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfers)</i> .....	2,097,261	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
Transfers .....	208	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfers)</i> .....	2,097,469	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+47,099		
Park Management .....	+44,895	Facility Operations and Maintenance .....	+22,772
Resource Stewardship .....	+2,175	Centennial Initiative	
Fixed Costs .....	+2,175	Increase Support for Repair and Rehab .....	+16,000
		Enhance Visitor Experience.....	+1,971
Visitor Services.....	+10,429	Address New Responsibilities at Parks.....	+932
Centennial Initiative		Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing .....	+456
Increase Youth Opportunities .....	+4,000	Fixed Costs .....	+3,413
Enhance Visitor Experience.....	+3,793		
Support Expanded Volunteer Capacity.....	+2,000	Park Support .....	+4,476
Address New Responsibilities at Parks.....	+913	Support Office of Indirect Cost Services .....	+123
Eliminate Support for National		Transfer from Construction Account .....	+1,018
Capital Area Performing Arts.....	-2,227	Fixed Costs .....	+3,335
Fixed Costs .....	+1,950		
		External Administrative Costs .....	+2,204
Park Protection .....	+5,043	Fixed Costs .....	+2,204
Centennial Initiative			
Enhance Visitor Experience.....	+2,236	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Address New Responsibilities at Parks.....	+155	Centennial Initiative.....	[+30,000]
Fixed Costs .....	+2,652	Address New Responsibilities at Parks .....	[+2,000]
		Fixed Costs .....	[+15,729]

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**APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	10,000	+10,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION ..... +10,000

Centennial Challenge ..... +10,000

**APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Recreation Programs.....	554	584	589	+5
Natural Programs.....	12,752	13,456	13,560	+104
Cultural Programs.....	23,371	24,662	24,562	-100
Environmental Compliance and Review.	407	430	433	+3
Grants Administration .....	1,648	1,738	2,004	+266
International Park Affairs .....	1,551	1,636	1,648	+12
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants.....	15,533	17,689	8,220	-9,469
Administrative Support .....	931	600	982	+382
Subtotal, Heritage Partnerships .....	16,464	18,289	9,202	-9,087
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	56,747	60,795	51,998	-8,797

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION ..... -8,797

Recreation Programs..... +5  
    Fixed Costs ..... +5

International Park Affairs ..... +12  
    Fixed Costs ..... +12

Natural Programs..... +104  
    Fixed Costs ..... +104

Heritage Partnership Programs ..... -9,087  
    Restore Heritage Partnerships

Cultural Programs..... -100  
    Transfer ..... -250  
    Fixed Costs ..... +150

    Program Administration ..... +376  
    Reduce Heritage Area Funding..... -9,474  
    Fixed Costs ..... +11

Environmental Compliance and Review..... +3  
    Fixed Costs ..... +3

Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities

    Fixed Costs ..... [+301]

Grants Administration ..... +266  
    Transfer ..... +250  
    Fixed Costs ..... +16

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**APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	44,479	46,925	46,925	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes .....	8,518	8,985	8,985	0
Competitive Survey Grants .....	0	500	500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	52,997	56,410	56,410	0
Supplemental .....	47,489	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	100,486	56,410	56,410	0

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Line Item Construction and Maint .....	49,581	60,563	61,678	+1,115
Special Programs .....	19,677	20,803	20,803	0
Construction Planning .....	6,866	7,265	7,266	+1
Construction Program Mgmt and Ops ....	35,043	37,082	36,771	-311
Management Planning .....	12,903	11,748	11,821	+73
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	124,070	137,461	138,339	+878
Wildland Fire - Transfer .....	11,500	0	0	0
Supplemental .....	329,815	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	465,385	137,461	138,339	+878

See Appendix E for proposed 2015 construction projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+878
Line Item Construction .....	+1,115
Construction Planning .....	+1
Fixed Costs .....	+1
Construction Program Mgmt. and Operations .....	-311
Enhance Regional Facility Project Support .....	+380
Transfer to ONPS Account .....	-1,018
Fixed Costs .....	+327
Management Planning .....	+73
Fixed Costs .....	+73
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+401]

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**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Federal Land Acquisition				
Federal Land Acquisition Admin .....	8,989	9,500	9,526	+26
Emergency, Hardship, and Relocation.	2,838	3,093	3,928	+835
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,731	6,364	4,928	-1,436
American Battlefield Protection				
Program Acquisition Grants.....	8,516	8,986	8,516	-470
Land Acquisition Projects .....	28,915	22,067	28,985	+6,918
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition .....	53,989	50,010	55,883	+5,873
State Assistance				
State Conservation Grants Admin.....	2,644	3,090	3,117	+27
State Conservation Grants .....	39,934	42,000	42,000	0
Competitive State Conser. Grants.....	0	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal, State Assistance.....	42,578	48,090	48,117	+27
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfers)</i> .....	96,567	98,100	104,000	+5,900
Wildland Fire - Transfer .....	-1,150	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfers)</i> .....	95,417	98,100	104,000	+5,900

See Appendix C for proposed 2015 land acquisition projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+5,900
Federal Land Acquisition.....	+5,873
Federal Land Acquisition Projects .....	+6,918
Emergency, Hardship, and Relocation Program...	+835
Land Acquisition Administration .....	-70
American Battlefield Protection Grants .....	-470
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	-1,436
Fixed Costs .....	+96
State Assistance .....	+27
Fixed Costs .....	+27
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+123]

**APPROPRIATION: Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(cancellation)</i> .	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0







# INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Mission** – The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in Indian Country for individuals attending BIE schools.

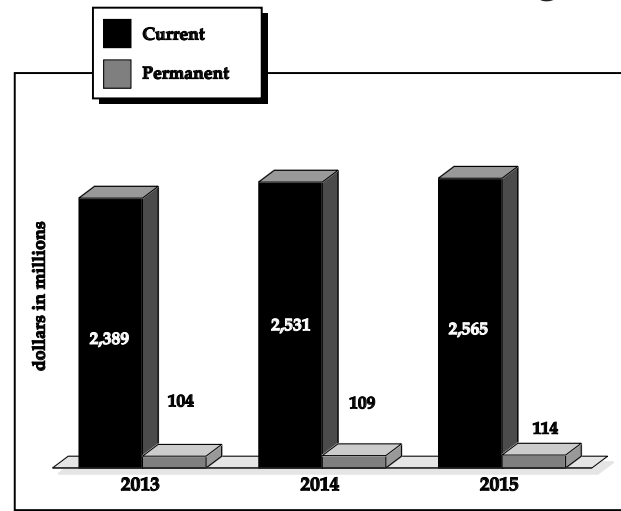
**Budget Overview** – The 2015 President’s budget request for Indian Affairs is \$2.6 billion in current appropriations, \$33.6 million above the 2014 enacted level. The BIA estimates staffing will equal 8,110 full time equivalents in 2015, an increase of 37 FTE from 2014.

Indian Affairs provides services to more than two million American Indian and Alaska Native peoples. The BIA fulfills Indian trust responsibilities, promotes self-determination on behalf of 566 federally recognized Indian Tribes, provides direct services to Tribes, and funds tribal compact and contracts to support natural resource management, law enforcement, and social service programs in Indian Country. The BIE manages a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to 41,000 students in 23 States, operates two post-secondary schools, and administers grants for 29 tribally controlled colleges and universities.

The primary missions of Indian Affairs are to honor the Nation’s trust, treaty, and other responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and improve the quality of life in tribal and native communities. The strategies to achieve these objectives build upon progress made over the past four years establishing strong and meaningful relationships with Tribes, strengthening the government-to-government relationships, delivering services to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and advancing self-governance and self-determination.

The 2015 budget supports continuing efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, promote efficient and effective governance, prudently manage tribal natural resources, build stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and maintain safer Indian communities. Indian Affairs

## Indian Affairs Funding



ensures trust and restricted Federal Indian-owned lands are managed effectively and accurately account for revenues in a timely and efficient manner. The Bureau works to expand educational opportunities and increase student achievement, restore tribal homelands, and protect Indian treaty rights.

**Operation of Indian Programs and Construction** – The 2015 budget request for the Operation of Indian Programs account is \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$33.8 million above the 2014 enacted level. The 2015 budget request for the Construction account is \$109.9 million, a decrease of \$216,000 below the 2014 enacted level.

**Promoting Self-Governance** – The 2015 request for contract support is \$251.0 million, including funding for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, an increase of \$4.0 million above the 2014 enacted level. Based on the most recent analysis, the requested amount will fully fund estimated 2015 contract support costs. The availability of contract support cost funding is a key factor in tribal decisions to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs important to the furtherance of self-governance and self-determination. In a further effort to facilitate tribal 638 contracting, the budget includes an additional \$1.2 million to increase services from the Department’s

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## INDIAN AFFAIRS FACTS

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.
- Provides services to more than two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 566 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- Administers and manages 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust by the U.S. for individuals and Tribes.
- The Bureau of Indian Education provides education services to approximately 41,000 Indian students through 183 schools and dormitories. The BIE also provides funding to 31 colleges, universities, and post secondary schools.
- Employs nearly 9,000 personnel of whom over 80 percent are American Indian or Alaska Native.

Office of Indirect Cost Negotiations. This Office negotiates indirect cost rates with non-Federal entities that contract with the Department of the Interior, including tribal governments, in accordance with Federal government regulations.

*Tiwahe (Family) Initiative* – As part of the President's commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, Indian Affairs proposes the Tiwahe Initiative. Tiwahe means family in the Lakota language. The initiative is a comprehensive and integrated approach to address the inter-related problems of poverty, violence, and substance abuse faced by Indian communities. In its initial phase, the Tiwahe Initiative will provide an additional \$11.6 million to expand Indian Affairs' capacity in current programs that address Indian child and family welfare and job training issues and implement processes in other programs to better sustain Indian families. The budget proposes a program increase of \$10.0 million to build on social services and Indian child welfare programs that provide culturally-appropriate services toward a goal of empowering American Indian individuals and families in health promotion, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. The budget also includes a program increase of \$550,000 to expand job placement and training programs. In recognition that adequate housing is an essential element in building stronger Indian families, the BIA housing program will continue to provide services which result in more functional dwellings and institute changes to alleviate overcrowding in Indian homes. In 2015 BIA law enforcement will begin a pilot program to implement a comprehensive strategy for providing alternatives to incarceration and increased treatment opportunities across Indian Country. To more effectively target funding and evaluate outcomes in meeting social service needs in Indian Country, the budget requests \$1.0 million to develop and institutionalize a

program for evaluating social service and community development needs and to inform programmatic design, evaluation, management, and budgeting.

*Improving the Stewardship of Trust Resources Lands* – The 2015 budget includes increases totaling \$3.6 million to provide support for the sustainable stewardship of natural resources, including protection and restoration of ecosystems and important landscapes, the sustainable stewardship of land, water, ocean, and energy resources, and climate resilience in Indian Country. The budget requests an increase of \$2.0 million for the development of natural resource information tools to advance landscape-scale resource management in coordination with Interior and other Federal efforts. The budget also includes a program increase of \$1.6 million for deferred maintenance on Indian irrigation projects to bring drought relief in Indian Country.

*Advancing Indian Education* – The budget provides increases totaling \$3.8 million for elementary and secondary school education activities funded by BIE and education construction. The request includes a program increase of \$500,000 for Johnson O'Malley education assistance grants to support a new student count in 2015 and provides funding for the projected increase in the number of students eligible for grants. The budget includes \$1.0 million to support the ongoing evaluation of the BIE school system to attain improvements in educational outcomes, organizational management, and program performance. The 2015 budget also includes an increase of \$2.3 million to fund site development at the Beatrice Rafferty School for which design funding was provided in the 2014 budget.

The 2015 budget request includes increases totaling \$2.3 million for BIE-funded post-secondary programs. The budget provides a program increase of \$300,000

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to meet the needs of growing enrollment at BIE-funded tribal technical colleges. Tribal colleges and universities provide local communities with the resources and facilities to teach community members the skills they need to be successful and overcome barriers to Indian higher education. To further achieve this goal, the budget request provides program increases of \$1.7 million for fellowship and training opportunities for post-graduate study in science fields and \$250,000 for summer pre-law preparatory program scholarships.

*Indian Arts & Crafts Board* – The 2015 budget request proposes to transfer \$1.3 million in funding for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the Office of the Secretary to BIA. The functions of the Board more closely comport to the mission of Indian Affairs and should be aligned with the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs.

*Program Reductions* – The 2015 BIA program decreases total \$3.8 million. The budget includes a \$2.0 million reduction in education construction facilities improvement and repair projects after a one time increase in funding in 2014. The budget also reduces funding for Ft. Peck Water System management by \$1.8 million, which reflects projected funding needs.

*Tribal Priority Allocations* – Collectively, the 2015 budget proposes a total of \$922.6 million in Tribal Priority Allocations, an increase of \$19.3 million over the 2014 level.

**Land and Water Claims Settlements** – The 2015 budget request for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is \$35.7 million, the same as the 2014 enacted level. The \$12.0 million per year Duck Valley Water Rights settlement was completed in 2014, and funding is not requested in the 2015 budget. The 2015 funding requirement for the Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund is reduced by \$2.0 million to \$4.0 million to reflect projected need. Funding for the Taos Pueblos settlement is increased by \$6.6 million over 2014 to include indexing requirements. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project is increased by \$1.2 million to meet projected 2015 funding needs. The budget proposes \$6.2 million for the first year of current funding for the Aamodt Settlement enacted as part of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010.

**Indian Guaranteed Loan Program** – The 2015 budget request for this program is \$6.7 million, the same as the 2014 enacted level.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$9.7 million are fully funded.

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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Programs .....	5,904	2,378,763	5,926	2,412,596	+22	+33,833
Reimbursable Programs .....	906	0	906	0	0	0
Allocations from Others .....	441	0	456	0	+15	0
Construction .....	104	110,124	104	109,908	0	-216
Reimbursable Programs .....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Allocations from Others .....	387	0	387	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	5	35,655	5	35,655	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	0	6,731	0	6,731	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	7,752	2,531,273	7,789	2,564,890	+37	+33,617
Permanent and Trust						
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters .....	46	5,312	46	5,528	0	+216
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	275	101,673	275	105,534	0	+3,861
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	0	2,500	0	3,000	0	+500
Gifts and Donations .....	0	100	0	100	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund						
Liquidating Account .....	0	-80	0	0	0	+80
Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account .....	0	-600	0	0	0	+600
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	0	0	0	45	0	+45
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust .....	321	108,905	321	114,207	0	+5,302
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>2,640,178</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>2,679,097</b>	<b>+37</b>	<b>+38,919</b>

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

### By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

#### APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Tribal Government				
Aid To Tribal Government.....	28,167	25,839	24,614	-1,225
Consolidated Tribal				
Government Program.....	73,366	74,623	76,348	+1,725
Self-Governance Compacts.....	149,977	152,881	158,767	+5,886
Contract Support.....	207,743	242,000	246,000	+4,000
Indian Self-Determination Fund.....	1,895	5,000	5,000	0
New Tribes .....	303	463	463	0
Small and Needy Tribes .....	1,845	1,845	1,845	0
Road Maintenance .....	24,123	24,303	24,461	+158
Tribal Govt Program Oversight .....	8,066	8,128	8,181	+53
Subtotal, Tribal Government .....	495,485	535,082	545,679	+10,597
Human Services				
Social Services.....	32,494	35,763	40,871	+5,108
Welfare Assistance.....	70,879	74,809	74,809	0
Indian Child Welfare Act .....	9,995	10,710	15,433	+4,723
Housing Program.....	11,943	8,000	8,009	+9
Human Services Tribal Design.....	414	411	407	-4
Human Services Program Oversight ...	3,054	3,085	3,105	+20
Subtotal, Human Services.....	128,779	132,778	142,634	+9,856
Trust - Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources, General .....	4,939	5,165	5,089	-76
Irrigation Ops and Maintenance.....	11,322	11,342	11,359	+17
Rights Protection Implementation.....	29,437	35,297	35,420	+123
Tribal Mgmt/Development Program...	9,220	9,230	9,244	+14
Endangered Species .....	1,170	2,673	2,675	+2
Cooperative Landscape Conservation.	946	9,947	9,948	+1
Integrated Resource Info Program .....	1,996	1,996	3,996	+2,000
Agriculture and Range .....	27,494	30,558	30,494	-64
Forestry .....	41,742	47,735	45,895	-1,840
Water Resources .....	9,589	10,543	10,297	-246
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks .....	10,782	13,823	13,577	-246
Resource Mgmt Program Oversight ....	5,700	5,986	6,018	+32
Subtotal, Trust - NR Management ....	154,337	184,295	184,012	-283
Trust - Real Estate Services				
Trust Services, General .....	15,235	15,303	15,150	-153
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program .....	1,128	1,135	1,147	+12
Probate .....	11,966	11,989	12,043	+54
Land Title and Records Offices .....	13,588	13,732	13,891	+159
Real Estate Services .....	35,449	36,460	36,435	-25
Land Records Improvement.....	6,416	6,423	6,436	+13
Environmental Quality.....	15,522	15,623	15,644	+21
Alaskan Native Programs.....	971	1,002	1,010	+8
Rights Protection.....	10,252	11,781	11,803	+22
Real Estate Services Oversight .....	13,235	13,310	13,443	+133
Subtotal, Trust - Real Estate Services	123,762	126,758	127,002	+244
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement .....	303,351	325,696	327,296	+1,600
Tribal Courts .....	23,404	23,241	23,280	+39
Fire Protection .....	837	1,077	1,274	+197
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice ...	327,592	350,014	351,850	+1,836



**APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs (continued)**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training .....	10,922	10,920	11,463	+543
Economic Development .....	2,247	1,713	1,706	-7
Minerals and Mining .....	17,610	20,464	20,612	+148
Community Development Oversight ..	2,193	2,203	2,215	+12
Subtotal, Comm and Econ Dev .....	32,972	35,300	35,996	+696
Executive Direction and Admin Services	226,900	225,782	229,755	+3,973
Bureau of Indian Education				
Elementary and Secondary				
Programs (forward funded) .....	493,701	518,318	520,755	+2,437
Elementary and Secondary Programs..	116,326	118,402	119,195	+793
Post Secondary				
Programs (forward funded) .....	64,947	69,793	69,793	0
Post Secondary Programs .....	58,832	61,887	64,182	+2,295
Education Management .....	20,258	20,354	20,464	+110
Subtotal, Indian Education .....	754,064	788,754	794,389	+5,635
Indian Arts and Crafts Board* .....	[1,279]	[1,279]	1,279	+1,279
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>2,243,891</b>	<b>2,378,763</b>	<b>2,412,596</b>	<b>+33,833</b>

\* The Indian Arts and Crafts Board was funded in Departmental Offices in 2013 and 2014. The IACB is proposed to transfer to BIA in 2015. Non-add figures for 2013 and 2014 are shown for comparison.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+33,833		
Tribal Government .....	+10,597	Community and Economic Development .....	+696
Contract Support Costs .....	+4,000	Job Placement and Training .....	+550
Internal Transfers .....	+4,130	Technical Support-Energy Projects .....	+109
Fixed Costs .....	+2,467	Internal Transfers .....	-51
Human Services .....	+9,856	Fixed Costs .....	+88
Social Services .....	+5,000	Executive Direction and Administrative Services ...	+3,973
Indian Child Welfare Act .....	+5,000	Program Evaluations to Improve Services .....	+2,000
Internal Transfers .....	-501	Indirect Cost Negotiations Services .....	+1,180
Fixed Costs .....	+357	Internal Transfers .....	+293
Trust - Natural Resources Management .....	-283	Account Transfer from Construction .....	+423
Integrated Resource Information Program .....	+2,000	Fixed Costs .....	+77
Internal Transfers .....	-2,982	Bureau of Indian Education .....	+5,635
Fixed Costs .....	+699	Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants .....	+500
Trust - Real Estate Services .....	+244	Tribal Technical Colleges .....	+300
Internal Transfers .....	-611	Summer Pre-law Prep. Program Scholarships .....	+250
Fixed Costs .....	+855	Science Post-Graduate Scholarships .....	+1,700
Public Safety and Justice .....	+1,836	Internal Transfers .....	-336
Internal Transfers .....	+58	Fixed Costs .....	+3,221
Fixed Costs .....	+1,778	Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	+1,279
		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs .....	[+9,542]

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**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Education Construction .....	52,779	55,285	55,533	+248
Public Safety and Justice Construction ....	11,283	11,306	11,306	0
Resources Management Construction .....	32,657	32,759	34,427	+1,668
Other Program Construction.....	8,979	10,774	8,642	-2,132
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	105,698	110,124	109,908	-216

See Appendix E for proposed 2015 construction projects.

***Detail of Budget Changes*****2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted**

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-216
Education Construction .....	+248
Replacement School Construction .....	+2,276
Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	-2,046
Fixed Costs .....	+18
Resources Management Construction .....	+1,668
Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation.....	+1,614
Fixed Costs .....	+54
Other Program Construction.....	-2,132
Fort Peck Water System.....	-1,750
Account Transfers to Operations .....	-423
Fixed Costs .....	+41
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+113]

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**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement .....	623	625	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement.....	249	250	250	0
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement.....	142	142	142	0
Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Settlement .....	9,015	0	0	0
Navajo Water Resources				
Development Trust Fund .....	6,000	6,000	4,000	-2,000
Duck Valley Water Rights Settlement ..	12,000	12,044	0	-12,044
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project...	4,708	7,782	9,000	+1,218
Taos Pueblo Water Rights Settlement...	0	8,812	15,392	+6,580
Aamodt Settlement .....	0	0	6,246	+6,246
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	32,737	35,655	35,655	0

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0
Navajo Water Resources	
Development Trust Fund.....	-2,000
Duck Valley Water Rights Settlement.....	-12,044
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project .....	+1,218
Taos Pueblo Water Rights Settlement.....	+6,580
Aamodt Settlement .....	+6,246

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	6,731	6,731	6,731	0

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0
Loan Subsidies .....	+71
Administration .....	-82
Fixed Costs .....	+11



# DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

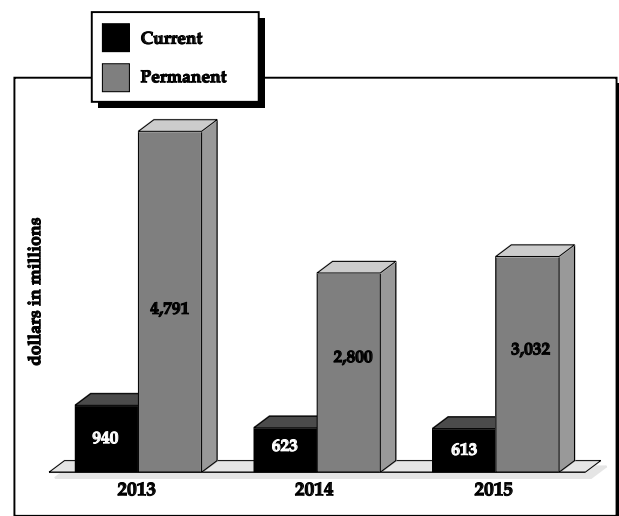
**Overview** – The Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation’s cultural heritage and natural resources; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and commitments to affiliated Insular communities.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior’s bureaus and offices; and operate unique cross-cutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The Office of the Secretary provides executive leadership for the Department through the development of policy, legislation, and the annual budget. The Office of the Secretary also provides administrative services such as finance, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. The Office manages the administrative appeals functions contained in the Office of Hearings and Appeals, appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Office of Valuation Services, and collects and disburses revenues from energy production on Federal and Indian lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. The ONRR strives to improve the management and oversight of royalty and revenue collection and disbursement activities for Interior. The Office is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively and accurately collected and disbursed to recipients in approximately 35 States, 34 Tribes, more than 30,000 Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The Office of the Secretary manages financial execution for the \$1.9 billion Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations authorized by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 and approved on November 24, 2012. The program implements the land consolidation aspects of the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement. The program provides individual Indians the opportunity to obtain payment for divided land interests and release the lands for the benefit of tribal communities.

Several programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations. The Office of Insular Affairs provides assistance to Insular areas. The Office of

## Departmental Offices Funding



the Special Trustee for American Indians manages and discharges the Secretary of the Interior’s responsibility for over \$4.6 billion in trust funds for American Indians. The Office of the Solicitor provides legal services to the bureaus and offices on behalf of the Secretary. The Office of Inspector General reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations.

The Office of the Secretary also manages four Department-wide programs. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located; the Central Hazardous Materials Fund provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances; the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all of the Department’s restoration efforts for affected resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment; and the Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on public lands. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within Interior and with the Department of Agriculture’s U.S.

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Forest Service. The Office of the Secretary also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, the Interior Franchise Fund, and the agency-wide Financial and Business Management System. These Department-wide programs are discussed as a separate chapter in the Bureau Highlights.

### Office of the Secretary

**Mission** – The Office of the Secretary provides the executive level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the Department of the Interior's responsibilities.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$265.3 million in current appropriations, which is \$1.3 million above the 2014 enacted level. The Office of the Secretary estimates direct staffing will equal 1,135 full time equivalents in 2015 a reduction of 13 FTE from 2014. The budget request reflects expansion of ONRR's mineral receipts management and reforms. The budget proposes to transfer the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, \$1.3 million and 12 FTE, from the Office of the Secretary, Management Services to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The transfer aligns the administrative and operational support of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and the three Indian Museums it manages within Indian Affairs. The budget proposes to shift indirect cost negotiation services from a direct appropriation to a fee-for-service model. The budget reflects a transfer of \$865,000 to Interior bureaus to transition the program to direct charges through the Working Capital Fund.

**Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors** – The 2015 request includes \$12.0 million for the Office of Valuation Services from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. Valuation Services provides appraisal services to land management bureau land acquisition programs. The Administration proposes \$900.0 million in current and permanent funding in 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900.0 million in annual permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in 2016. The proposal includes an additional \$6.0 million in 2015 permanent funding for Valuation Services to support land acquisition programs in Interior's land management bureaus.

**Improving Minerals Revenue Management and Accountability** – The 2015 budget includes \$122.9 million for ONRR's receipts management programs, an increase of \$3.5 million above the 2014 enacted level. The ONRR is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately col-

lected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$14.2 billion in 2013, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The Department continues to enhance capabilities to perform production verification and meter inspections on offshore rigs' platforms and production facilities. The ONRR's Offshore Production Meter Verification efforts enhance the Department's production measurement oversight, to ensure Interior accounts for all production from Federal offshore leases, provides greater assurance of data accuracy, reduces the potential for data manipulation and fraud, and contributes to further reduction in production reporting errors. To realize the benefits of the offshore verification program, the 2015 budget request includes program increases of \$1.5 million for an Onshore Production Meter Verification Pilot with Bureau of Land Management and \$1.5 million for Production Meter Verification Data Integration. These increases are partially offset by a program reduction of \$222,000 in Audit and Oversight.

**Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources** – In September 2011, President Obama announced the United States' intention to implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and in October 2011, named the Secretary of the Interior as the U.S. Senior Official responsible for implementing EITI. The EITI offers a voluntary framework for governments to disclose revenues received from their oil, gas, and mining assets, with parallel disclosure by companies of what they have paid the government in royalties, rents, bonuses, taxes, and other payments. The design of each EITI framework is country-specific, developed through a collaborative process by a multi-stakeholder group comprised of government, industry, and civil society representatives. The EITI principals align with the Obama Administration's Open Government Initiative and its pledge of a more transparent, participatory, and collaborative government.

The ONRR provides expertise to support the implementation of EITI in the U.S. States. As a member of the Interior Implementation Team, ONRR led efforts to establish the multi-stakeholder group that was convened as a Federal Advisory Committee. The Committee consists of 21 members and 20 alternates representing government, industry, and civil society. On December 11, 2013, the Committee approved the U.S. Candidacy Application, and on December 19, 2013, the Application was submitted to the EITI International Board. The U.S. Committee will continue to meet regularly as EITI processes the application and begins the process of achieving EITI compliance.



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The implementation of U.S. EITI provides additional oversight to the collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral resources revenues and helps ensure the full and fair return to the American people for the utilization of these public resources. Supporting U.S. EITI advances the revenue reform efforts underway in ONRR and benefits the American public, whose interests will be better protected by a strong commitment to oversight and transparency.

**Centennial Multi-Agency Fund** – In addition to this request, the Administration proposes to authorize \$100.0 million in permanent funding each year for three years for the Centennial Land Management Investment Fund. Funding will be awarded through the Office of the Secretary on a competitive basis open to BLM, FWS, NPS, and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance and conservation projects. Additionally, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$100.0 million for this Fund.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$761,000 are fully funded in the request.

#### Office of Insular Affairs

**Mission** – The Office of Insular Affairs empowers insular communities by improving quality of life, creating economic opportunity, and promoting efficient and effective governance.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 OIA budget request is \$92.2 million in current appropriations, a decrease of \$10.2 million from the 2014 enacted level. The budget assumes there will not be a need to continue the \$13.1 million temporary extension provided in 2014 due to enactment of a new Compact with Palau. This reduction accounts for the majority of the decrease from 2014. The OIA estimates staffing will equal 40 full time equivalents in 2015.

**Assistance to Territories** – The 2015 budget provides \$88.9 million for Assistance to Territories, an increase of \$3.0 million from 2014. Within this amount, General Technical Assistance is increased by \$3.0 million for urgent, immediate needs in the insular areas and the Maintenance Assistance Fund is increased by \$1.8 million to improve safety conditions in insular school facilities. A decrease of \$500,000 in Brown Treesnake Control reflects completion of an aerial bait system in 2014. Compact Impact is funded at \$1.3 million, a decrease of \$1.7 million from 2014. This funding is supplemented by \$30.0 million annually in permanent Compact Impact funding. The budget also includes \$3.0 million in Empowering Insular Communities to implement energy projects identified by the Territories in their comprehensive sustainable energy

strategies and \$1.0 million for the Coral Reef Initiative, both level with 2014.

**Compact of Free Association** – The 2015 budget provides \$3.3 million for Compact of Free Association, level with 2014, excluding the Palau Compact Extension funding.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$18,000 are fully funded.

#### Office of the Solicitor

**Mission** – The Office of the Solicitor's mission is to provide high quality legal and counseling services to the Secretary and Interior's offices and bureaus, administer the Department's ethics program, help resolve legal issues among bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties, and manage Interior's Freedom of Information Act appeals.

**Budget Overview** – The Solicitor's 2015 budget request is \$65.8 million, level with the 2014 enacted budget. The Solicitor estimates staffing will be 417 full time equivalents in 2015, a decrease of five FTE from the 2014 level.

**Salaries and Expenses** – The 2015 budget request reflects a \$717,000 program decrease in Legal Services personnel.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$717,000 are fully funded in the request.

#### Office of Inspector General

**Mission** – The Office of Inspector General's mission is to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within the programs, operations, and management of the Department of the Interior and its resources.

**Budget Overview** – The Inspector General's 2015 budget request is \$50.0 million, a decrease of \$784,000, excluding transfers from other agencies, compared to the 2014 enacted level. The 2015 budget request includes \$423,000 in funding to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The Inspector General estimates staffing will equal 275 full time equivalents in 2015, which is an increase of two FTE over 2014.

**Salaries and Expenses** – The budget request reflects a program increase of \$355,000 for the Audits, Inspections and Evaluations subactivity to provide additional FTE to perform information security audits. The budget also includes a decrease of \$2.0 million from Mission Support to reflect proposed reductions to one-time funding for decreasing OIG's physical footprint.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$861,000 are fully funded.

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## Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

**Mission** – It is the mission of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians to honor America’s trust responsibilities by incorporating a beneficiary focus and participation while providing superior stewardship of trust assets. The OST provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal Trust and Individual Indian Money accounts and oversees and coordinates the Department’s efforts to establish consistent policies, procedures, systems, and practices throughout the Department of the Interior for the Indian Trust Administration System.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 budget requests \$139.0 million in current appropriations, \$648,000 below the 2014 enacted level. The OST estimates staffing will equal 638 full time equivalents in 2015 and includes \$1.6 million in programmatic reductions.

The OST has operational responsibility for financial trust fund management, including receipt, investment, and disbursement of Indian trust funds and for real estate appraisals on Indian trust lands. The OST manages nearly \$4.6 billion held in approximately 3,000 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and over 393,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts. The balances that have accumulated in the trust funds have resulted generally from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land-use agreements, royalties on natural resource use,

other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. The OST also has responsibility to plan, organize, direct, and execute the historical accounting of Tribal Trust accounts and IIM accounts. This work is accomplished by OST’s Office of Historical Trust Accounting, which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in special deposit accounts and distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities. The OHTA provides litigation support resulting from the settlement of *Cobell v. Salazar* and other tribal lawsuits in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice. Currently 57 tribal trust cases are pending. The OST oversees additional trust functions of the Department carried out by BLM, BIA, and the Secretary’s Offices of Hearings and Appeals and Natural Resources Revenue.

**Program Operations and Support** – The 2015 OST budget includes a program decrease totaling \$1.6 million in Business Management. The budget proposes a \$922,000 reduction in funding for budget, finance, and administration offices due to the transfer of some mailing and printing services to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The budget also includes a \$200,000 decrease in funding for the Office of Hearings and Appeals and a \$500,000 decrease in litigation support to reflect OST estimated needs in 2015.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$974,000 are fully funded in the request.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations	1,148	264,000	1,135	265,272	-13	+1,272
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	[645]	[119,383]	[651]	[122,919]	[+6]	[+3,536]
Assistance to Territories <sup>1/</sup> .....	40	85,976	40	88,927	0	+2,951
Compact of Free Association .....	0	16,465	0	3,318	0	-13,147
Office of the Solicitor .....	333	65,800	328	65,800	-5	0
Office of Inspector General .....	273	51,231	275	50,247	+2	-984
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians .....	638	139,677	638	139,029	0	-648
Subtotal, Current .....	2,432	623,149	2,416	612,593	-16	-10,556
<b>Permanent and Other</b>						
Take Pride in America .....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	0	45	0	0	0	-45
Geothermal Revenues, Payments to Counties.....	0	3,506	0	0	0	-3,506
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	0	40,561	0	43,907	0	+3,346
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	0	1,819,531	0	1,886,305	0	+66,774
Payments to Alaska from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA.....	0	3,202	0	3,850	0	+648
National Forests Fund, Payment to States.....	0	8,063	0	8,704	0	+641
State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases ....	0	2,631	0	251	0	-2,380
Trust Land Consolidation Fund .....	12	0	15	0	+3	0
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	0	328,417	0	328,417	0	0
Compact of Free Association .....	0	209,825	0	257,465	0	+47,640
Tribal Special Funds.....	0	308,480	0	318,409	0	+9,929
Tribal Trust Fund.....	0	76,352	0	78,810	0	+2,458
Departmental Operations .....	0	0	10	106,000	+10	+106,000
Allocation Account - Office of the Secretary .....	60	0	60	0	0	0
Allocation Account - Office of the Solicitor .....	20	0	20	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Secretary .....	289	0	289	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Solicitor .....	69	0	69	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	450	2,800,618	463	3,032,123	+13	+231,505
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>3,423,767</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>3,644,716</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+220,949</b>
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	105	17,606	105	19,000	0	+1,394

<sup>1/</sup> The 2015 FTE estimate reflected in this table for the Assistance to Territories account is updated from the estimate included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015.

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## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration .....	113,904	123,053	122,885	-168
Management Services.....	21,157	21,564	19,468	-2,096
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	113,199	119,383	122,919	+3,536
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supp and trans)</i> ..	248,260	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Supplemental.....	341,938	0	0	0
Other Transfers .....	955	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ supp and trans)</i> ..	591,153	264,000	265,272	+1,272

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,272
Leadership and Administration.....	-168
Fixed Costs .....	-168
Management Services.....	-2,096
Indian Arts and Crafts Board.....	-1,279
Office of Valuation Services .....	-266
Office of Hearings and Appeals .....	+152
Program Reductions .....	-9
Indirect Cost Services.....	-865
Fixed Costs .....	+171
Natural Resources Revenue.....	+3,536
EITI Reduction .....	-222
Production Meter Verification - Onshore Pilot.....	+1,500
Production Meter Verification - Data Integration.	+1,500
Fixed Costs .....	+758
Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+761]

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**APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
American Samoa				
Operations Grants .....	22,706	22,752	22,752	0
Northern Marianas				
Covenant Grants (Mandatory) .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs .....	8,768	9,448	9,779	+331
General Technical Assistance .....	12,475	14,504	17,504	+3,000
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	740	1,081	2,857	+1,776
Brown Treesnake .....	2,994	3,500	3,000	-500
Coral Reef Initiative .....	998	1,000	1,000	0
Empowering Insular Communities .....	2,965	2,971	2,971	0
Compact Impact .....	4,990	3,000	1,344	-1,656
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance .....	33,930	35,504	38,455	+2,951
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	84,356	85,976	88,927	+2,951

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+2,951
Territorial Assistance .....	+2,951
Office of Insular Affairs .....	+313
Fixed Costs .....	+18
Technical Assistance .....	+3,000
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	+1,776
Brown Treesnake Control .....	-500
Compact Impact .....	-1,656

**APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Federal Services .....	2,808	2,818	2,818	0
Enewetak .....	498	500	500	0
Palau Compact Extension .....	13,147	13,147	0	-13,147
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	16,453	16,465	3,318	-13,147

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-13,147
Compact of Free Association .....	-13,147
Palau Compact Extension .....	-13,147



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**APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Legal Services .....	45,974	59,658	59,091	-567
General Administration .....	15,259	4,647	4,971	+324
Ethics .....	1,495	1,495	1,738	+243
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	62,728	65,800	65,800	0

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0
Legal Services .....	-567
Workforce Planning .....	-717
Fixed Costs .....	+150
General Administration .....	+324
Fixed Costs .....	+324
Ethics Office .....	+243
Fixed Costs .....	+243
Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+717]

**APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations.....	17,530	18,129	18,640	+511
Investigations.....	16,815	18,754	18,898	+144
Mission Support ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	12,463	13,948	12,509	-1,439
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/o transfers</i> ) .....	46,808	50,831	50,047	-784
Other Transfers				
Office of Navajo and Hopi				
Indian Relocation .....	0	+200	0	-200
Morris K. Udall and				
Stewart L. Udall Foundation .....	0	+200	+200	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/ transfers</i> ).....	46,808	51,231	50,247	-984

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from 2014 Enacted		2015 Change from 2014 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-984		
Office of Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations.....	+511	Transfers .....	-200
Information Security Audits .....	+355	Other Transfers - Office of Navajo and Hopi	
Fixed Costs .....	+156	Indian Relocation .....	-200
Office of Investigations.....	+144	Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+144	Fixed Costs .....	[+861]
Mission Support .....	-1,439		
Office Consolidation Reduction .....	-2,000		
Fixed Costs .....	+561		

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**APPROPRIATION: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Federal Trust Programs				
Executive Direction.....	1,693	2,026	2,031	+5
Program Operations and Support .....	136,365	137,651	136,998	-653
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	138,058	139,677	139,029	-648

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-648
Executive Direction.....	+5
Fixed Costs .....	+5
Program Operations and Support .....	-653
Transfer of Mailing/Printing Services to U.S. Treasury .....	-922
Office of Hearings and Appeals Services.....	-200
Litigation Support .....	-500
Fixed Costs .....	+969
Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+974]





# DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

**Overview**—Department-wide programs support bureaus and offices through the execution of activities that are broad in scope and impact. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department of the Interior and help to achieve key strategic goals.

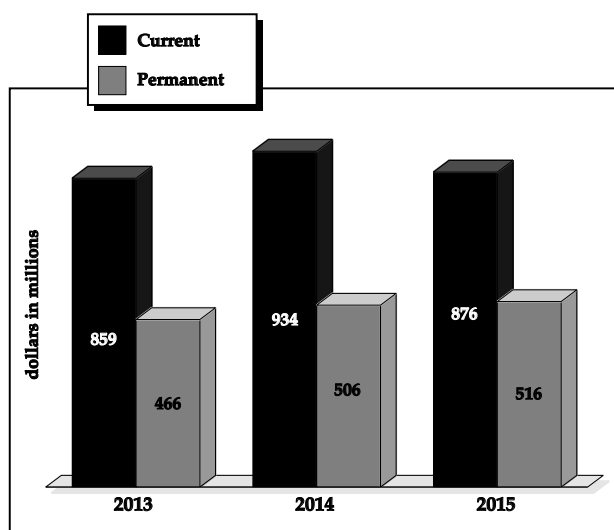
The Department's Wildland Fire Management program funds fire preparedness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program supports the activities and functions of Interior's land management bureaus by funding payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located. These payments help local jurisdictions to offset costs associated with maintaining infrastructure that supports Federal lands within their boundaries. Through the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, the Department remediates hazardous substances on Interior lands, working collaboratively with bureaus and offices to approach these activities in a consistent and coordinated fashion. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates the Department's restoration efforts for resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases including where endangered species or migratory birds are impacted.

The Department's Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances centralized administrative and business services in lieu of operating duplicative systems and processes in each bureau and office. The Working Capital Fund also provides the mechanism to collect funds for services provided to Interior and other Federal agencies in business areas such as payroll, acquisition, and accounting. The Department's budget request includes appropriated funding for a Working Capital Fund account which supports Department-wide projects. The Department's Franchise Fund finances acquisition services provided to Interior customers and other Federal agencies through the Interior Business Center.

## Wildland Fire Management

**Mission**—The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to achieve both a cost-efficient and a technically

## Department-wide Programs Funding



effective fire management program that meets resource and safety objectives, through a range of actions to manage wildfires safely and cost-effectively while protecting values at-risk consistent with natural resource objectives and land management plans.

**Budget Overview**—The current budget request for the Wildland Fire Management Program is \$794.0 million. The 2015 budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, to establish a new budget framework for the Wildland Fire Management program in order to provide stable funding for fire suppression. The new framework will also allow the program to minimize the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of other programs, as well as reduce fire risk, manage landscapes more comprehensively, and increase the resiliency of public lands and the communities that border them. Through this proposal, a portion of the funding need for suppression response will be funded within the current spending caps and a portion will be funded through a budget cap adjustment. Specifically, \$268.6 million is requested within the current budget cap which is 70 percent of the 10-year suppression average spending. This base level funding ensures that the cap adjustment only would be used for the most

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severe fire activity which constitutes one percent of all fires but 30 percent of the costs.

Only extreme fires that require emergency response or are near urban areas or activities during abnormally active fire seasons, which rightly should be considered disasters, would be permitted to be funded through the adjustment to the current spending limits. The amount requested in the budget cap adjustment equals the difference between the total projected suppression need for the fiscal year, based on an outyear forecast developed by the U.S. Forest Service's Southern Research Station, and 70 percent of the 10-year average requested within the current budget cap. For 2015, the request for the budget cap adjustment is \$240.4 million. The cap adjustment does not increase overall current spending, as it would reduce the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by an equivalent amount as is provided for suppression.

The budget request includes a program increase of \$34.1 million for Preparedness. The increased funds will enhance Interior's readiness capabilities by supporting additional firefighters, longer seasonal tenures, aviation efficiencies, and other measures. A major share of the Preparedness increase will be devoted to strengthening the BIA wildfire program by, among other things, funding contract support costs, providing workforce development opportunities for firefighters, and enhancing administrative support capabilities.

The budget also supports significant investments to strengthen wildfire response, prevention, and vegetative management programs intended to help reduce the severity of wildfires. The budget includes \$30.0 million to establish a new Resilient Landscapes program. This new program will conduct treatments that improve the integrity and resilience of forests and rangelands, including areas outside the wildland-urban interface. The treatments will be coordinated with the resource management programs of the four Interior fire bureaus to ensure their effectiveness in addressing each bureau's unique needs and priorities, and the projects will be supported by bureau matching funds. All Resilient Landscapes and Fuels Management project funding will be allocated using an integrated, risk-based prioritization system. The budget request also includes a \$2.0 million increase for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program to address greater post-fire rehabilitation needs caused by the 2012 and 2013 fire seasons.

No funding is requested in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve. Under the proposed new budget framework, all suppression funding is requested in Wildland Fire Management – Suppression Operations.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$4.2 million are fully funded in the request.

### **Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

**Mission** – The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is to protect the public health and ensure the safety of those who use Interior's lands and facilities. The Office conducts hazardous materials cleanup activities and subsequent maintenance and monitoring of the remedial actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan and with bureau land use and management plan objectives. The Office pursues aggressive cost recovery and cost-sharing actions with the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 budget request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$10.0 million, an increase of \$412,000 from the 2014 enacted level. The Central Hazardous Materials Fund continues to focus on contaminated sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, these sites are so costly and complex to clean up they cannot adequately be addressed using available bureau resources. In 2015, it is anticipated that cleanup work at approximately 31 different sites will be funded. Many of these sites are the result of past industrial or mining practices by either current or previous owners. Some of the larger sites include the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois; Valley Forge National Historic Park, Pennsylvania; Red Devil Mine, Alaska; Phosphate Mines, Idaho; and Orphan Mine, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. The program will continue to seek the participation of the current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer. Working with legal advisors, the Central Hazardous Materials Fund will aggressively pursue cost avoidance or cost recoveries at sites with viable potentially responsible parties. The program also will monitor performance and compliance to ensure cleanup funds are being used for their intended purpose through internal control reviews. Completion of 13 internal control reviews in 2015 is anticipated. The program will continue to seek opportunities to benchmark efficiencies to reduce the cost of cleanup across the Department.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$11,000 are fully funded.

### **Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration**

**Mission** – The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. In partnership with



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other affected State, tribal, and Federal trustee agencies, damage assessments provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address injury to and loss of these resources and the services they provide to the public.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 request for NRDAR is \$7.8 million, a program increase of \$1.5 million over the 2014 enacted level. The increase includes \$900,000 for Restoration Support, \$1.0 million for Inland Oil Spill Preparedness, \$239,000 for Program Management, and a reduction of \$674,000 for Damage Assessment reflecting a reallocation of funding to Restoration activities.

The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and tribal co-trustees. In 2015, \$74.0 million is anticipated to flow into the Fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, receipts such as these can only be used by trustees to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs. In 2015, a funding increase will enable the NRDAR program to optimize restoration of injured lands and resources using monies from the Fund. This restoration includes work in the Gulf of Mexico, where Interior is working with the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to conduct a comprehensive damage assessment and to develop and implement restoration actions related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Program increases for the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness program will be used to update contingency plans, develop targeted training materials, and support field participation in Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard oil spill response exercises.

**Fixed Costs** – Fixed costs of \$39,000 are fully funded.

### **Working Capital Fund**

**Mission** – The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

**Budget Overview** – The 2015 budget proposes \$64.3 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$7.3 million from the 2014 enacted level. The 2015 budget includes a reduction of \$100,000 to the Financial and Business Management System and a decrease of \$1.0 million to Interior's Service First initiative. The budget also includes an increase of \$8.4 million to support the Department's Office Consolida-

tion Strategy for space utilization within federally owned properties and to reduce commercially leased space.

*Financial Integrity and Transparency* – The budget request includes \$53.9 million for the operations and maintenance of FBMS, a decrease of \$100,000 from the 2014 enacted level. The FBMS was successfully deployed to the Bureau of Reclamation in 2014, the last remaining Interior bureau to convert to the system. The 2015 budget reflects funding required for steady-state operations, maintenance, and optimization of the Department's integrated financial system of record.

*Improving Stewardship of the Nation's Cultural and Scientific Collections* – The budget includes \$1.0 million to continue support of the Department's Cultural and Scientific Collections Management initiative. This initiative responds to Inspector General reports regarding the need to improve Interior's accountability for and preservation of its cultural and scientific collections and museum holdings. The Department will continue to implement a multi-year corrective action plan to improve oversight and technical assistance, identify and assess collections at non-Federal repositories, and correct identified deficiencies in accountability, preservation, and protection of Interior cultural and scientific collections.

*Advancing Efficient Operations* – The budget includes \$1.0 million for the Department's Service First initiative, a decrease of \$1.0 million from the 2014 enacted level. This reduction reflects Interior's focus in 2015 on improving operating efficiencies through the Department's Office Consolidation strategy discussed below. Interior's mission is to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage through programs that operate in over 2,400 locations across the Country. Interior's Service First initiative will continue to facilitate collaboration among Interior bureaus and other agencies to gain operating efficiencies, expand the use of communications and technology tools, co-locate programs, share services, and create an environment that provides incentives for improved program delivery and cost avoidance.

*Maximizing Space Utilization* – The budget includes an increase of \$8.4 million to support Interior's Office Consolidation strategy. The modernization of five out of six wings within the Main Interior Building has been completed. This comprehensive effort funded through the General Services Administration provided new heating and cooling systems, upgraded fire alarm and sprinkler systems, fire rated stairwells and building egress routes, upgraded wiring and cabling for communications and information technology, upgraded elevators, and improved energy efficiency and sustainability. With the challenges facing the Federal Building Fund, the modernization of the final

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wing of the Main Interior Building has been delayed by almost three years but is scheduled to proceed in 2014.

The Department is working closely with the General Services Administration to develop a plan to consolidate staff into federally owned space with a smaller footprint, beginning with an aggressive effort in Washington, D.C. While work is underway to modernize the Main Interior Building, the Department will reconfigure space to increase the occupancy of the building complex to move Interior staff out of commercial space. The 2015 request will implement recommendations from a recently completed GSA contracted study on increasing capacity in the Main Interior Building and complete the build out of high occupancy office space in the former museum wing, the stacks in Interior's library space, and elsewhere. In future years bureaus and offices will consolidate office space to reduce rental costs in other locations including Denver, Colorado.

In 2015, estimated collections into the non-appropriated WCF total \$183.3 million for centralized billing and \$307.5 million for direct billed activities.

**Fixed Costs** – There are no fixed costs requested for funds appropriated to the Working Capital Fund.

#### **Interior Franchise Fund**

**Mission** – The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to Interior bureaus and offices and other Federal agencies on a competitive basis at customer discretion.

**Budget Overview** – The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996 and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in

the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority.

Interior Franchise Fund activities are executed wholly within the Office of the Secretary by the Interior Business Center for a variety of Federal agency customers, primarily for acquisition services, without direct appropriations. The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Department-wide initiatives since 2004.

#### **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

**Mission** – The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program makes payments to counties to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions where certain Federal lands are located.

**Budget Overview** – Since the inception of the PILT program in 1977 and through 2007, PILT funding was subject to annual appropriation. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 converted PILT to a permanent classification and authorized the program through 2012. The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act extended the permanent authorization through 2013, and the Agricultural Act of 2014 extended the permanent authorization through 2014. The 2015 budget request proposes to extend this activity through 2015 at the full entitlement level while a sustainable long-term funding solution is developed for the program. In 2013, payments of \$401.8 million were made to counties, which were funded at the full entitlement level of \$402.2 million, after sequestration. The remaining \$389,462 covered administrative costs as authorized. The 2014 PILT payment amounts for local jurisdictions will be formulated consistent with current authorization, with a scheduled payment to be made in June 2014. The 2014 estimated program level is \$432.4 million which increases to \$441.6 million in 2015.

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**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2015 Request with 2014 Enacted*

	2014 Enacted		2015 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Wildland Fire Management <i>(FTE DWP only)</i> .....	23	769,482	26	793,969	+3	+24,487
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund .....	0	92,000	0	0	0	-92,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	5	9,598	5	10,010	0	+412
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	10	6,263	14	7,767	+4	+1,504
Working Capital Fund .....	88	57,000	92	64,307	+4	+7,307
Subtotal, Current .....	126	934,343	137	876,053	+11	-58,290
Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment .....	0	0	0	240,440	0	+240,440
Subtotal with Fire Cap Adjustment .....	126	934,343	137	1,116,493	+11	+182,150
Permanent and Other						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	1	432,430	1	441,630	0	+9,200
Natural Resource Damage Assessment .....	0	73,424	0	74,000	0	+576
Working Capital Fund .....	1,374	0	1,351	0	-23	0
Interior Franchise Fund .....	67	0	67	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other .....	1,442	505,854	1,419	515,630	-23	+9,776
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>						
<i>(w/o Fire Cap Adjustment)</i> .....	1,568	1,440,197	1,556	1,391,683	-12	-48,514
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>						
<i>(w/ Fire Cap Adjustment)</i> .....	1,568	1,440,197	1,556	1,632,123	-12	+191,926

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**

### **By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

#### **APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management**

	2013 Actual <sup>1/</sup>	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Preparedness.....	264,833	281,928	318,970	+37,042
Suppression Operations.....	261,206	285,878	268,560	-17,318
Other Operations				
Fuels Management ( <i>new name</i> ).....	137,685	145,024	146,287	+1,263
Resilient Landscapes.....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
Burned Area Rehabilitation.....	12,341	16,035	18,035	+2,000
Fire Facilities.....	5,806	6,127	6,127	0
Joint Fire Science.....	5,675	5,990	5,990	0
Subtotal, Other Operations.....	161,507	173,176	206,439	+33,263
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/o transfers</i> ) .....	687,546	740,982	793,969	+52,987
Appropriation - Borrowing Repayment	15,500	+28,500	0	-28,500
Transfer - Repayment of Section 102 ....	-15,500	0	0	0
2013 Sec 102 Transfers for Suppression	6,136	0	0	0
Net Other Transfers.....	4,214	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/ transfers</i> ) .....	697,896	769,482	793,969	+24,487
Wildland Fire Management				
Cap Adjustment .....	0	0	240,440	+240,440
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/ Cap Adjustment</i> ) .....	697,896	769,482	1,034,409	+264,927

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include Section 102 reprogramming of Wildland Fire Management program funds to Suppression.

#### ***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>		2015 Change from <u>2014 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+24,487		
Preparedness.....	+37,042		
BIA Tribal Contract and Administrative Support.	+9,000	Resilient Landscapes.....	+30,000
BIA Workforce Development.....	+6,000		
Firefighter and Support Personnel		Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	+2,000
and Maintain Veterans Crews.....	+7,095		
Aviation Program Contracts .....	+10,000	Borrowing Repayment	
Working Capital Fund - Equip. Capitalization.....	+2,000	Not continued in 2015.....	-28,500
Fixed Costs .....	+2,947		
Suppression Operations.....	-17,318	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fund 70 Percent of 10-Year Suppression Average	-17,318	Fixed Costs .....	[+4,210]
Other Operations		Wildland Fire Management	
Hazardous Fuels Management ( <i>new name</i> ) .....	+1,263	Cap Adjustment.....	[+240,440]
Fixed Costs .....	+1,263		

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**APPROPRIATION: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	87,048	92,000	0	-92,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION ..... -92,000

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund ..... -92,000

**APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,603	9,598	10,010	+412

***Detail of Budget Changes***

2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION ..... +412

Central Hazardous Materials Fund..... +412

Cleanup Projects ..... +401

Fixed Costs ..... +11



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**APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
Damage Assessments .....	3,150	3,157	2,500	-657
Restoration Support .....	1,159	1,171	2,075	+904
Inland Oil Spill Preparedness .....	0	0	1,000	+1,000
Program Management .....	1,931	1,935	2,192	+257
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	6,240	6,263	7,767	+1,504

***Detail of Budget Changes*****2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted**

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+1,504
Damage Assessments .....	-657
Internal Transfer .....	-674
Fixed Costs .....	+17
Restoration Support .....	+904
Internal Transfer / Additional Restoration .....	+900
Fixed Costs .....	+4
Inland Oil Spill Preparedness .....	+1,000
Planning and Training .....	+1,000
Program Management .....	+257
Improve Accountability .....	+239
Fixed Costs .....	+18
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+39]

**APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund**

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	58,681	57,000	64,307	+7,307

***Detail of Budget Changes*****2015 Change from  
2014 Enacted**

TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+7,307
Working Capital Fund .....	+7,307
Financial and Business Management System .....	-100
Service First .....	-1,000
Office Consolidation .....	+8,407

A photograph of a winter landscape. In the foreground, there is a thick layer of snow. Several evergreen trees, heavily covered in snow, are scattered throughout the scene. In the background, a mountain range is visible under a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent black rectangular box is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the word "APPENDICES" in white, bold, serif capital letters.

# APPENDICES



**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015  
BUDGET AUTHORITY\***  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Management of Lands and Resources .....	952,311	956,875	954,085	-2,790
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-1,902	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-48,249	0	0	0
Account total.....	902,160	956,875	954,085	-2,790
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	111,864	114,467	103,957	-10,510
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-224	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-5,627	0	0	0
Account total.....	106,013	114,467	103,957	-10,510
Land Acquisition .....	22,344	19,463	25,000	+5,537
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-45	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,124	0	0	0
Account total.....	21,175	19,463	25,000	+5,537
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	27,802	31,092	32,465	+1,373
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,460	0	0	0
Account total.....	26,342	31,092	32,465	+1,373
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset .....	-26,342	-31,092	-32,465	-1,373
Range Improvements .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-510	-720	0	+720
Account total.....	9,490	9,280	10,000	+720
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	20,163	20,500	20,500	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,078	-1,476	0	+1,476
Account total.....	19,085	19,024	20,500	+1,476
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,057,923	1,119,109	1,113,542	-5,567
Budget authority .....	[1,118,142]	[1,121,305]	[1,113,542]	[-7,763]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,171]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-58,048]	[-2,196]	[0]	[+2,196]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Permanent Operating Funds .....	59,845	93,899	114,023	+20,124
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,626	-6,759	0	+6,759
Account total.....	57,219	87,140	114,023	+26,883
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Accounts .....	44,230	52,055	14,126	-37,929
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,256	-3,496	0	+3,496
Account total.....	41,974	48,559	14,126	-34,433

\* Notes explaining the scoring assumptions for this table are found beginning on page A-20.

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>BLM (continued)</b>				
Land Acquisition .....	0	0	0	0
Net transfers.....	0	0	64,397	+64,397
Account total.....	0	0	64,397	+64,397
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund.....	0	10,000	36,000	+26,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	2,839	1,800	1,800	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-145	-130	0	+130
Account total.....	2,694	1,670	1,800	+130
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	101,887	147,369	230,346	+82,977
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,159,810</b>	<b>1,266,478</b>	<b>1,343,888</b>	<b>+77,410</b>
Budget authority .....	[1,225,056]	[1,279,059]	[1,279,491]	[+432]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,171]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-63,075]	[-12,581]	[0]	[+12,581]
Net transfers.....	[0]	[0]	[+64,397]	[+64,397]
<b>BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Ocean Energy Management .....	59,696	69,000	72,422	+3,422
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-119	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,988	0	0	0
Account total.....	56,589	69,000	72,422	+3,422
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	56,589	69,000	72,422	+3,422
<b>Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....</b>	<b>56,589</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>+3,422</b>
Budget authority .....	[59,696]	[69,000]	[72,422]	[+3,422]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-119]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-2,988]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	61,375	63,745	66,147	+2,402
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-123	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,071	0	0	0
Account total.....	58,181	63,745	66,147	+2,402
Oil Spill Research .....	14,899	14,899	14,899	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-30	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-749	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supplemental).....	14,120	14,899	14,899	0
Supplemental .....	+3,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-150	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supplemental) .....	16,970	14,899	14,899	0



**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>BSEE (continued)</b>				
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o supplemental).....	72,301	78,644	81,046	+2,402
Supplemental .....	+2,850	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ supplemental) .....	75,151	78,644	81,046	+2,402
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .</b>	<b>75,151</b>	<b>78,644</b>	<b>81,046</b>	<b>+2,402</b>
Budget authority .....	[76,274]	[78,644]	[81,046]	[+2,402]
Supplemental .....	[+3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-153]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-3,970]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Regulation and Technology .....	123,450	122,713	116,110	-6,603
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-245	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-6,178	0	0	0
Account total.....	117,027	122,713	116,110	-6,603
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	27,399	27,399	28,695	+1,296
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-55	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,378	0	0	0
Account total.....	25,966	27,399	28,695	+1,296
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	142,993	150,112	144,805	-5,307
Budget authority .....	[150,849]	[150,112]	[144,805]	[-5,307]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-300]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-7,556]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	264,934	191,686	207,645	+15,959
Sequestration reduction .....	-10,717	-12,912	0	+12,912
Account total.....	254,217	178,774	207,645	+28,871
Supplemental payments to UMWA Health Plans (General fund).....	140,663	112,925	145,078	+32,153
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury) ....	129,301	141,128	0	-141,128
Sequestration reduction .....	-6,594	-9,225	0	+9,225
Account total.....	122,707	131,903	0	-131,903
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	517,587	423,602	352,723	-70,879
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining .....</b>	<b>660,580</b>	<b>573,714</b>	<b>497,528</b>	<b>-76,186</b>
Budget authority .....	[685,747]	[595,851]	[497,528]	[-98,323]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-300]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-24,867]	[-22,137]	[0]	[+22,137]

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	1,068,032	1,032,000	1,073,268	+41,268
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-2,136	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-53,728	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,012,168	1,032,000	1,073,268	+41,268
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,012,168	1,032,000	1,073,268	+41,268
Budget authority .....	[1,068,032]	[1,032,000]	[1,073,268]	[+41,268]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,136]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-53,728]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters .....	34	38	34	-4
Contributed Funds.....	891	937	714	-223
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	925	975	748	-227
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>1,013,093</b>	<b>1,032,975</b>	<b>1,074,016</b>	<b>+41,041</b>
Budget authority .....	[1,068,957]	[1,032,975]	[1,074,016]	[+41,041]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,136]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-53,728]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Resource Management .....	1,213,915	1,188,339	1,260,000	+71,661
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-2,428	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-61,684	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers) .....	1,149,803	1,188,339	1,260,000	+71,661
Other net transfers .....	+8,596	0	0	0
Account total (w/ transfers).....	1,158,399	1,188,339	1,260,000	+71,661
Construction .....	19,136	15,722	15,687	-35
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-38	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,000	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supplemental).....	18,098	15,722	15,687	-35
Supplemental .....	+68,200	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,570	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supplemental) .....	82,728	15,722	15,687	-35
Land Acquisition.....	54,632	54,422	55,000	+578
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-109	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,748	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers) .....	51,775	54,422	55,000	+578
Fire transfers .....	-985	0	0	0
Account total (w/ transfers).....	50,790	54,422	55,000	+578

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	9,466	9,061	9,061	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-19	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-476	0	0	0
Account total .....	8,971	9,061	9,061	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	35,497	34,145	34,145	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-71	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,786	0	0	0
Account total .....	33,640	34,145	34,145	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	47,681	50,095	50,000	-95
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-95	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,399	0	0	0
Account total .....	45,187	50,095	50,000	-95
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	13,958	13,228	0	-13,228
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-28	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-702	0	0	0
Account total .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	3,786	3,660	3,660	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-8	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-190	0	0	0
Account total .....	3,588	3,660	3,660	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants .....	61,323	58,695	50,000	-8,695
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-123	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,085	0	0	0
Account total .....	58,115	58,695	50,000	-8,695
Land-Owner Incentive Program .....	0	0	-1,327	-1,327
Private Stewardship Grants .....	0	0	-24	-24
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o supplemental and transfers) .....	1,382,405	1,427,367	1,476,202	+48,835
Supplemental .....	+64,630	0	0	0
Other net transfers .....	+8,596	0	0	0
Fire transfers .....	-985	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....	1,454,646	1,427,367	1,476,202	+48,835
Budget authority .....	[1,459,394]	[1,427,367]	[1,476,202]	[+48,835]
Supplemental .....	[+68,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,919]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-77,640]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers .....	[+8,596]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire transfers .....	[-985]	[0]	[0]	[0]

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Sport Fish Restoration .....	657,701	619,198	619,403	+205
Sequestration reduction.....	-23,596	-29,731	0	+29,731
Net transfers.....	-195,039	-182,655	-190,101	-7,446
Account total.....	439,066	406,812	429,302	+22,490
 Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	68,451	59,891	70,400	+10,509
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,491	-4,061	0	+4,061
Account total.....	64,960	55,830	70,400	+14,570
 North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	500	20,533	20,700	+167
Sequestration reduction .....	-26	-1,477	0	+1,477
Account total.....	474	19,056	20,700	+1,644
 National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	8,378	8,427	8,000	-427
Sequestration reduction .....	-427	-576	0	+576
Account total.....	7,951	7,851	8,000	+149
 Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4,880	3,785	3,785	0
 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	5,014	5,151	5,100	-51
Sequestration reduction .....	-51	-72	0	+72
Account total.....	4,963	5,079	5,100	+21
 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	562,875	848,608	577,494	-271,114
Sequestration reduction .....	-28,707	-59,033	0	+59,033
Account total.....	534,168	789,575	577,494	-212,081
 Land Acquisition .....	0	0	0	0
Net transfers.....	0	0	113,772	+113,772
Account total.....	0	0	113,772	+113,772
 Contributed Funds.....	5,048	3,000	3,000	0
 Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	62,636	72,058	60,538	-11,520
Net transfers.....	0	0	50,000	+50,000
Account total.....	62,636	72,058	110,538	+38,480
 Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	1,124,146	1,363,046	1,342,091	-20,955
 Budget authority .....	[1,319,185]	[1,545,701]	[1,368,420]	[-177,281]
Net transfers.....	[-195,039]	[-182,655]	[-26,329]	[+156,326]
 <b>Total, Fish and Wildlife Service (w/o supplemental and transfers).....</b>	<b>2,506,551</b>	<b>2,790,413</b>	<b>2,818,293</b>	<b>+27,880</b>
Supplemental .....	+64,630	0	0	0
Other net transfers.....	+8,596	0	0	0
Fire transfers .....	-985	0	0	0
<b>Total, Fish and Wildlife Service (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....</b>	<b>2,578,792</b>	<b>2,790,413</b>	<b>2,818,293</b>	<b>+27,880</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[2,834,877]	[3,068,018]	[2,844,622]	[-223,396]
Supplemental .....	[+68,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,919]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-133,938]	[-94,950]	[0]	[+94,950]
Net transfers.....	[-186,443]	[-182,655]	[-26,329]	[+156,326]
Fire transfers.....	[-985]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of the National Park System .....	2,214,202	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-4,428	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-112,513	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers) .....	2,097,261	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
Other net transfers .....	+208	0	0	0
Account total (w/ transfers).....	2,097,469	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	10,000	+10,000
National Recreation and Preservation .....	59,879	60,795	51,998	-8,797
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-120	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,012	0	0	0
Account total.....	56,747	60,795	51,998	-8,797
Construction .....	131,173	137,461	138,339	+878
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-262	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-6,841	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supplemental, transfers, repayment) .....	124,070	137,461	138,339	+878
Supplemental .....	+348,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-18,185	0	0	0
Fire transfers.....	-4,000	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	+15,500	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supplemental, transfers, repayment) .....	465,385	137,461	138,339	+878
Rescission of contract authority (LWCF) .....	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	101,897	98,100	104,000	+5,900
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-204	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-5,126	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers).....	96,567	98,100	104,000	+5,900
Fire transfers .....	-1,150	0	0	0
Account total (w/ transfers).....	95,417	98,100	104,000	+5,900
Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Fund.....	55,910	56,410	56,410	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-111	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,802	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supplemental).....	52,997	56,410	56,410	0
Supplemental .....	+50,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,511	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supplemental) .....	100,486	56,410	56,410	0



# APPENDIX A

## COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY (in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>NPS (continued)</b>				
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o supplemental, transfers, repayment) .	2,397,642	2,559,519	2,614,599	+55,080
Supplemental .....	+377,304	0	0	0
Other net transfers.....	+208	0	0	0
Fire transfers.....	-5,150	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	+15,500	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ supplemental, transfers, repayment) ...	2,785,504	2,559,519	2,614,599	+55,080
Budget authority .....	[2,563,061]	[2,589,519]	[2,644,599]	[+55,080]
Supplemental .....	[+398,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-5,125]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-150,990]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers.....	[+208]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire transfers.....	[-5,150]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[+15,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	196,507	195,566	195,988	+422
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,785	-2,580	0	+2,580
Account total.....	194,722	192,986	195,988	+3,002
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	156,909	170,389	173,709	+3,320
Sequestration reduction .....	-408	-576	0	+576
Account total.....	156,501	169,813	173,709	+3,896
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	39,304	30,003	140,003	+110,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority .....	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Centennial Challenge .....	0	0	100,000	+100,000
Construction .....	0	0	200,000	+200,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	110	1,544	945	-599
Sequestration reduction.....	-5	-111	0	+111
Net transfers.....	0	0	+167,158	+167,158
Account total.....	105	1,433	168,103	+166,670
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	0	0
Net transfers.....	0	0	25,000	+25,000
Account total.....	0	0	25,000	+25,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	420,632	424,235	1,032,803	+608,568
<b>Total, National Park Service (w/o supplemental, transfers, repayment) .....</b>	<b>2,818,274</b>	<b>2,983,754</b>	<b>3,455,244</b>	<b>+471,490</b>
Supplemental .....	+377,304	0	0	0
Other net transfers.....	+208	0	+192,158	+192,158
Fire transfers.....	-5,150	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	+15,500	0	0	0
<b>Total, National Park Service (w/ supplemental, transfers, repayment).....</b>	<b>3,206,136</b>	<b>2,983,754</b>	<b>3,647,402</b>	<b>+663,648</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>NPS (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[2,985,891]	[3,017,021]	[3,485,244]	[+468,223]
Supplemental .....	[+398,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-5,125]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-153,188]	[-3,267]	[0]	[+3,267]
Net transfers .....	[+208]	[0]	[+192,158]	[+192,158]
Fire transfers .....	[-5,150]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment .....	[+15,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
<b>INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	2,367,737	2,378,763	2,412,596	+33,833
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-4,735	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-119,111	0	0	0
Account total .....	2,243,891	2,378,763	2,412,596	+33,833
Construction .....	105,910	110,124	109,908	-216
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-212	0	0	0
Account total .....	105,698	110,124	109,908	-216
Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	32,802	35,655	35,655	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-65	0	0	0
Account total .....	32,737	35,655	35,655	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	7,103	6,731	6,731	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-14	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-358	0	0	0
Account total .....	6,731	6,731	6,731	0
Subtotal, current appropriations .....	2,389,057	2,531,273	2,564,890	+33,617
Budget authority .....	[2,513,552]	[2,531,273]	[2,564,890]	[+33,617]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-5,026]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-119,469]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters .....	5,445	5,528	5,528	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-153	-216	0	+216
Account total .....	5,292	5,312	5,528	+216
Gifts and Donations .....	0	100	100	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	106,534	103,041	105,534	+2,493
Sequestration reduction .....	-969	-1,368	0	+1,368
Account total .....	105,565	101,673	105,534	+3,861

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>Indian Affairs</b> <i>(continued)</i>				
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	919	2,500	3,000	+500
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund				
Liquidating Account .....	-117	-80	0	+80
Indian Direct Loan Program Account .....	1,166	0	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account .....	-8,025	0	0	0
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account .....	-635	-600	0	+600
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	0	0	45	+45
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	104,165	108,905	114,207	+5,302
<b>Total, Indian Affairs</b> .....	<b>2,493,222</b>	<b>2,640,178</b>	<b>2,679,097</b>	<b>+38,919</b>
Budget authority .....	[2,618,839]	[2,641,762]	[2,679,097]	[+37,335]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-5,026]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-120,591]	[-1,584]	[0]	[+1,584]

**DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES****OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY***Current Appropriations*

Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations .....	261,897	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-524	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-13,113	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supplemental and transfers) .....	248,260	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Supplemental .....	+360,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-18,062	0	0	0
Other net transfers .....	+955	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....	591,153	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o supplemental and transfers) .....	248,260	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Supplemental .....	+341,938	0	0	0
Other net transfers .....	+955	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....	591,153	264,000	265,272	+1,272
Budget authority .....	[261,897]	[264,000]	[265,272]	[+1,272]
Supplemental .....	[+360,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-524]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-31,175]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers .....	[+955]	[0]	[0]	[0]

*Permanent Appropriations*

Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments .....	1,991,964	1,952,831	1,886,305	-66,526
Sequestration reduction .....	-101,440	-133,300	0	+133,300
Account total .....	1,890,524	1,819,531	1,886,305	+66,774
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska .....	3,753	3,450	3,850	+400
Sequestration reduction .....	-191	-248	0	+248
Account total .....	3,562	3,202	3,850	+648

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>OS (continued)</b>				
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	65,676	43,708	43,907	+199
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,349	-3,147	0	+3,147
Account total.....	62,327	40,561	43,907	+3,346
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties .....	3,790	3,778	0	-3,778
Sequestration reduction .....	-193	-272	0	+272
Account total.....	3,597	3,506	0	-3,506
Trust Land Consolidation Fund .....	1,900,000	0	0	0
National Forests Fund, Payment to States.....	9,433	8,689	8,704	+15
Sequestration reduction .....	-481	-626	0	+626
Account total.....	8,952	8,063	8,704	+641
State Share From Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases .....	313	2,835	251	-2,584
Sequestration reduction .....	-16	-204	0	+204
Account total.....	297	2,631	251	-2,380
Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	0	0	550,000	+550,000
Net transfers.....	0	0	-550,000	-550,000
Account total.....	0	0	0	0
Departmental Operations .....	0	0	100,000	+100,000
Net transfers.....	0	0	+6,000	+6,000
Account total.....	0	0	106,000	+106,000
Indian Arts and Crafts Board .....	25	45	0	-45
Take Pride in America .....	-3	5	5	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	3,869,281	1,877,544	2,049,022	+171,478
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>4,460,434</b>	<b>2,141,544</b>	<b>2,314,294</b>	<b>+172,750</b>
Budget authority .....	[4,236,848]	[2,279,341]	[2,858,294]	[+578,953]
Supplemental .....	[+360,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA .....	[-524]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-136,845]	[-137,797]	[0]	[+137,797]
Net transfers.....	[+955]	[0]	[-544,000]	[-544,000]

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Assistance to Territories .....	84,946	85,976	88,927	+2,951
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-114	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-476	0	0	0
Account total.....	84,356	85,976	88,927	+2,951
Compact of Free Association.....	16,460	16,465	3,318	-13,147
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-7	0	0	0
Account total.....	16,453	16,465	3,318	-13,147
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	100,809	102,441	92,245	-10,196
Budget authority .....	[101,406]	[102,441]	[92,245]	[-10,196]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-121]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-476]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Compact of Free Association.....	205,100	209,825	257,465	+47,640
Payments to the U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance .....	341,866	328,417	328,417	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	546,966	538,242	585,882	+47,640
<b>Total, Insular Affairs.....</b>	<b>647,775</b>	<b>640,683</b>	<b>678,127</b>	<b>+37,444</b>
Budget authority .....	[648,372]	[640,683]	[678,127]	[+37,444]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-121]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-476]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Solicitor - Salaries and Expenses .....	66,190	65,800	65,800	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-132	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,330	0	0	0
Account total.....	62,728	65,800	65,800	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	62,728	65,800	65,800	0
<b>Total, Office of the Solicitor.....</b>	<b>62,728</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Budget authority .....	[66,190]	[65,800]	[65,800]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-132]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-3,330]	[0]	[0]	[0]



**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of Inspector General - Salaries and Expenses.....	49,392	50,831	50,047	-784
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-99	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-2,485	0	0	0
Mandated transfers .....	0	+400	+200	-200
Account total.....	46,808	51,231	50,247	-984
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	46,808	51,231	50,247	-984
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General .....</b>	<b>46,808</b>	<b>51,231</b>	<b>50,247</b>	<b>-984</b>
Budget authority .....	[49,392]	[50,831]	[50,047]	[-784]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-99]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-2,485]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Mandated transfers .....	[0]	[+400]	[+200]	[-200]
<b>OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs .....	146,000	139,677	139,029	-648
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-292	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-7,650	0	0	0
Account total.....	138,058	139,677	139,029	-648
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	138,058	139,677	139,029	-648
Budget authority .....	[146,000]	[139,677]	[139,029]	[-648]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-292]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-7,650]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Tribal Special Fund .....	300,681	308,480	318,409	+9,929
Tribal Trust Fund .....	74,422	76,352	78,810	+2,458
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	375,103	384,832	397,219	+12,387
<b>Total, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians .</b>	<b>513,161</b>	<b>524,509</b>	<b>536,248</b>	<b>+11,739</b>
Budget authority .....	[521,103]	[524,509]	[536,248]	[+11,739]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-292]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-7,650]	[0]	[0]	[0]

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY</b>				
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	939,556	623,149	612,593	-10,556
Budget authority .....	[624,885]	[622,749]	[612,393]	[-10,356]
Supplemental .....	[+360,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-1,168]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-45,116]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers.....	[+955]	[+400]	[+200]	[-200]
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	4,791,350	2,800,618	3,032,123	+231,505
Budget authority .....	[4,897,020]	[2,938,415]	[3,576,123]	[+637,708]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-105,670]	[-137,797]	[0]	[+137,797]
Net transfers.....	[0]	[0]	[-544,000]	[-544,000]
<b>Total, Departmental Offices.....</b>	<b>5,730,906</b>	<b>3,423,767</b>	<b>3,644,716</b>	<b>+220,949</b>
Budget authority .....	[5,521,905]	[3,561,164]	[4,188,516]	[+627,352]
Supplemental .....	[+360,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-1,168]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-150,786]	[-137,797]	[0]	[+137,797]
Net transfers.....	[+955]	[+400]	[-543,800]	[-544,200]
<b>NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION</b>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission,				
Gaming Activity Fees .....	21,977	18,902	19,000	+98
Sequestration reduction .....	-974	-1,296	0	+1,296
Account total.....	21,003	17,606	19,000	+1,394
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	21,003	17,606	19,000	+1,394
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission .....</b>	<b>21,003</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>+1,394</b>
Budget authority .....	[21,003]	[17,606]	[19,000]	[+1,394]
<b>DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10,133	9,598	10,010	+412
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-20	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-510	0	0	0
Account total.....	9,603	9,598	10,010	+412

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>DWP (continued)</b>				
Wildland Fire Management.....	741,973	740,982	793,969	+52,987
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-1,453	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-37,474	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers or repayments) .....	703,046	740,982	793,969	+52,987
Transfer from FLAME account.....	+91,669	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction (FLAME).....	-4,621	0	0	0
Other net transfers.....	+4,214	0	0	0
Fire transfers.....	+6,136	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	-15,500	+28,500	0	-28,500
Account total (w/ transfers or repayments) .....	784,944	769,482	793,969	+24,487
 FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.....	 91,853	 92,000	 0	 -92,000
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-184	0	0	0
Transfer to Wildland Fire .....	-91,669	0	0	0
Account total.....	0	92,000	0	-92,000
 Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	 6,253	 6,263	 7,767	 +1,504
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-13	0	0	0
Account total.....	6,240	6,263	7,767	+1,504
 Working Capital Fund.....	 61,920	 57,000	 64,307	 +7,307
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-124	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,115	0	0	0
Account total.....	58,681	57,000	64,307	+7,307
 Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o transfers or repayments) ...	 864,618	 905,843	 876,053	 -29,790
Other net transfers.....	+4,214	0	0	0
Fire transfers.....	+6,136	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	-15,500	+28,500	0	-28,500
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ transfers or repayments) .....	859,468	934,343	876,053	-58,290
 Budget authority .....	 [912,132]	 [905,843]	 [876,053]	 [-29,790]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	[-1,794]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-45,720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other net transfers.....	[+4,214]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire transfers.....	[+6,136]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[-15,500]	[+28,500]	[0]	[-28,500]
 <b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	423,800	432,430	441,630	+9,200
Sequestration reduction .....	-21,606	0	0	0
Account total.....	402,194	432,430	441,630	+9,200
 Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	 68,502	 80,000	 80,000	 0
Sequestration reduction.....	-204	-576	0	+576
Net transfers.....	-4,153	-6,000	-6,000	0
Account total.....	64,145	73,424	74,000	+576

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2013 Actual</u>	<u>2014 Enacted</u>	<u>2015 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>DWP</b> <i>(continued)</i>				
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	466,339	505,854	515,630	+9,776
Budget authority .....	[492,302]	[512,430]	[521,630]	[+9,200]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-21,810]	[-576]	[0]	[+576]
Net transfers.....	[-4,153]	[-6,000]	[-6,000]	[0]
<b>Total, Department-wide Programs.....</b>	<b>1,325,807</b>	<b>1,440,197</b>	<b>1,391,683</b>	<b>-48,514</b>
Budget authority .....	[1,404,434]	[1,418,273]	[1,397,683]	[-20,590]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-1,794]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-67,530]	[-576]	[0]	[+576]
Net transfers.....	[+61]	[-6,000]	[-6,000]	[0]
Fire transfers.....	[+6,136]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayments .....	[-15,500]	[+28,500]	[0]	[-28,500]

**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY**

**Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**

<i>(w/o supplemental, transfers, and repayments)</i> .....	<b>17,477,915</b>	<b>16,288,226</b>	<b>17,269,091</b>	<b>+980,865</b>
Supplemental .....	+829,200	0	0	0
Other net transfers.....	+13,974	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	0	+28,500	0	-28,500

**Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**

<i>(w/ supplemental, transfers, and repayments)</i> .....	<b>18,321,089</b>	<b>16,316,726</b>	<b>17,269,091</b>	<b>+952,365</b>
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<b>Grand total, current authority, regular appropriations.....</b>	<b>[10,546,017]</b>	<b>[10,528,212]</b>	<b>[10,659,420]</b>	<b>[+131,208]</b>
Supplemental .....	[+829,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-20,911]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-565,225]	[-2,196]	[0]	[+2,196]
Net mandated transfers.....	[+13,974]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[0]	[+28,500]	[0]	[-28,500]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]

<b>Net, current authority</b> <i>(w/o supp, transfers, and repayments)</i> .....	<b>[9,929,882]</b>	<b>[10,524,516]</b>	<b>[10,629,420]</b>	<b>[+104,904]</b>
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<b>Net, current authority</b> <i>(w/ supp, transfers, and repayments)</i> .....	<b>[10,773,055]</b>	<b>[10,524,516]</b>	<b>[10,629,420]</b>	<b>[+104,904]</b>
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<b>Grand total, permanent authority</b> .....	<b>[7,747,226]</b>	<b>[5,980,865]</b>	<b>[6,959,445]</b>	<b>+978,580</b>
Net transfers.....	[-199,192]	[-188,655]	[-319,774]	[-131,119]
<b>Net, permanent authority</b> .....	<b>[7,548,034]</b>	<b>[5,792,210]</b>	<b>[6,639,671]</b>	<b>[+847,461]</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources .....	895,000	954,085	760,700	-193,385
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-1,790	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-45,024	0	0	0
Account total .....	848,186	954,085	760,700	-193,385
Policy and Administration .....	60,000	60,000	59,500	-500
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-120	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-3,018	0	0	0
Account total .....	56,862	60,000	59,500	-500
Indian Water Rights Settlements .....	0	0	90,000	+90,000
San Joaquin Restoration Fund .....	0	0	32,000	+32,000
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program .....	0	0	-500	-500
California Bay-Delta Restoration .....	39,651	37,000	37,000	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-79	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,995	0	0	0
Account total .....	37,577	37,000	37,000	0
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund .....	53,068	53,288	56,995	+3,707
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-27	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,670	0	0	0
Account total .....	50,371	53,288	56,995	+3,707
Central Utah Project Completion Account .....	0	0	7,300	+7,300
Mandated transfers .....	0	0	-1,000	-1,000
Account total .....	0	0	6,300	+6,300
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account				
Mandated transfers .....	0	0	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, current appropriations .....	992,996	1,104,373	1,042,995	-61,378
Budget authority .....	[1,047,719]	[1,104,373]	[1,042,995]	[-61,378]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-52,707]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,016]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Discretionary Offsets .....	-39,188	-53,288	-56,995	-3,707
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project .....	94,130	110,765	110,740	-25
Sequestration reduction .....	-816	-576	0	+576
Account total .....	93,314	110,189	110,740	+551
Miscellaneous Permanent Accounts .....	901	1,709	515	-1,194
Sequestration reduction .....	-22	-37	0	+37
Account total .....	879	1,672	515	-1,157



**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>RECLAMATION</b> <i>(continued)</i>				
Loan Program Subsidy Re-estimate .....	0	100	0	-100
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	-1,025	-855	-865	-10
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	40	3,000	3,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-102	-72	0	+72
Account total.....	-62	2,928	3,000	+72
 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act .....	 557	 545	 545	 0
Sequestration reduction .....	-51	-49	0	+49
Account total.....	506	496	545	+49
 Reclamation Water Settlements Fund .....	 60,000	 60,000	 0	 -60,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account....	0	0	8,880	+8,880
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	153,612	174,530	122,815	-51,715
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....</b>	<b>1,146,608</b>	<b>1,278,903</b>	<b>1,165,810</b>	<b>-113,093</b>
 Budget authority .....	 [1,202,322]	 [1,279,637]	 [1,165,810]	 [-113,827]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,016]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-53,698]	[-734]	[0]	[+734]
Discretionary Offsets .....	-39,188	-53,288	-56,995	-3,707
 <b>CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	21,000	8,725	0	-8,725
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	-42	0	0	0
Mandated transfers .....	-1,198	-1,000	0	+1,000
Account total.....	19,760	7,725	0	-7,725
 Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account				
Mandated transfers .....	+1,198	+1,000	0	-1,000
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	20,958	8,725	0	-8,725
 Budget authority .....	 [21,000]	 [8,725]	 [0]	 [-8,725]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-42]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 <i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account....	3,198	16,117	0	-16,117
Sequestration reduction .....	0	-1,160	0	+1,160
Account total.....	3,198	14,957	0	-14,957
Subtotal, permanent appropriations .....	3,198	14,957	0	-14,957
<b>Total, Central Utah Project .....</b>	<b>24,156</b>	<b>23,682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-23,682</b>
 Budget Authority .....	 [24,198]	 [24,842]	 [0]	 [-24,842]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-42]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[0]	[-1,160]	[0]	[+1,160]

**COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request	Change
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Energy and Water Development .....</b>	<b>1,170,764</b>	<b>1,302,585</b>	<b>1,165,810</b>	<b>-136,775</b>
Grand total, current authority .....	[1,068,719]	[1,113,098]	[1,042,995]	[-70,103]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-2,058]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-52,707]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Net, current authority .....</b>	<b>[1,013,954]</b>	<b>[1,113,098]</b>	<b>[1,042,995]</b>	<b>[-70,103]</b>
<b>Grand total, permanent authority .....</b>	<b>[156,810]</b>	<b>[189,487]</b>	<b>[122,815]</b>	<b>[-66,672]</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>				
<b>Total, Department of the Interior .....</b>	<b>18,648,679</b>	<b>17,590,811</b>	<b>18,434,901</b>	<b>+844,090</b>
Supplemental .....	+829,200	0	0	0
Net transfers.....	+13,974	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	0	+28,500	0	-28,500
<b>Total, Department of the Interior .....</b>	<b>19,491,853</b>	<b>17,619,311</b>	<b>18,434,901</b>	<b>+815,590</b>
Grand total, current authority .....	[11,614,736]	[11,641,310]	[11,702,415]	[+61,105]
Supplemental .....	[+829,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA .....	[-22,969]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-617,932]	[-2,196]	[0]	[+2,196]
Net transfers.....	[+13,974]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[0]	[+28,500]	[0]	[-28,500]
Rescission of contract authority .....	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
<b>Net, current authority (w/o supp, transfers, and repayments).....</b>	<b>[10,943,836]</b>	<b>[11,637,614]</b>	<b>[11,672,415]</b>	<b>[+34,801]</b>
<b>Net, current authority (w/ supp, transfers, and repayments) .....</b>	<b>[11,787,009]</b>	<b>[11,637,614]</b>	<b>[11,672,415]</b>	<b>[+34,801]</b>
Grand total, permanent authority .....	[7,904,036]	[6,170,352]	[7,082,260]	[+911,908]
Net transfers.....	[-199,192]	[-188,655]	[-319,774]	[-131,119]
<b>Net, permanent authority .....</b>	<b>[7,704,844]</b>	<b>[5,981,697]</b>	<b>[6,762,486]</b>	<b>[+780,789]</b>

COMPARISON OF 2013, 2014, AND 2015 BUDGET AUTHORITY

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Appendix A is presented to bridge the different scoring approaches used by the Appropriations Committees and the Executive Branch. As a result of these differences, the budget totals in the 2015 *Interior Budget in Brief* differ slightly from the presentation in the 2015 President's budget. The President's budget uses a system of budget scoring required by the Budget Enforcement Act based on "net discretionary budget authority." The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on "current authority" consistent with the presentation used by the Appropriations Committees.

Current authority presents the amounts Congress appropriates each year for the Department's programs, including funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act which are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Net discretionary amounts also exclude mandatory funding but unlike current authority, are reduced by offsetting receipts. Additionally, there can be differences in how statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts are displayed or scored by the Appropriations Committees as compared to the President's budget. For example, the rescission of NPS contract authority and the net receipts sharing provision in the Interior Appropriations bill are shown as reductions to current authority in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. However, in the 2013 column of the 2015 President's Budget Appendix, these provisions are not shown as reductions to reach discretionary budget authority totals.

The difference in scoring also impacts the budgets of BLM, Reclamation, and OIA. Both BLM and OIA have current authority as well as portions of appropriated accounts classified as mandatory which are included in the Appropriations Committee's scoring tables. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President's Budget Appendix. Additionally, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. The BLM Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM's Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation's Central Valley Project accounts all include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President's Budget Appendix.

Scoring differences are not as significant for Interior's other bureaus relative to the size of the budget. As depicted on the following table, the difference in scoring approaches is \$139.2 million. The Department's total budget in current authority is \$11.7 billion and \$11.5 billion in net discretionary authority.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

## Budget from Current Authority to Net Discretionary Authority

	2013	2014	2015
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Total, Current Authority .....	11,787,009	11,637,614	11,672,415
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements .....	-10,000	-9,280	-10,000
Miscellaneous Trusts .....	-20,163	-19,024	-20,500
Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association.....	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Adjustment for Offsets			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration .....	-28,209	-24,000	-24,000
Office of the Secretary			
Net Receipts Sharing .....	-40,552	-39,000	0
Reclamation Central Valley Restoration Receipts.....	-39,188	-53,288	-56,995
Total, Net Discretionary .....	11,621,177	11,465,302	11,533,200

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is the Office of Management and Budget presents the President's budget to the Congress in "millions of dollars" and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in "thousands of dollars," the level at which Congress appropriates. There may be small differences between the sums of rounded and non-rounded numbers, which account for differences between totals in the President's budget and totals in this document.

Appendix A also provides a full picture of events impacting authority in the year of funds execution. The Appendix is structured to provide two account totals where applicable. Most accounts only have one total which reflects annual congressional action. This total includes supplemental appropriations that fund operations ongoing in nature, such as Wildland Fire operations; across-the-board rescissions; and transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies and the Energy and Water Development appropriations bills. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line which includes one-time rescissions of prior year balances, non-recurring supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other Committees, and non-directed transfers. This convention provides an agency total for "normalized" activities comparable to the initial enacted appropriation actions and a separate total that reflects all other actions during the fiscal year.

## 2013 ACTUAL

This section summarizes the major budget events impacting 2013 budget authority for the Department of the Interior.

**Continuing Resolution** – Prior to the passage of the full-year appropriations, the Department operated under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175), enacted on September 28, 2012, which provided funding through March 27, 2013. The continuing resolution included the following provisions for the Department:

- **Wildland Fire** – Provided an additional \$23.0 million to repay funds borrowed in 2012 under the Sec. 102 emergency transfer authority for emergency wildland fire suppression activities (Sec. 140).
- **Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund** – Made a technical correction to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, as amended by MAP-21 (P.L. 112-141) to clarify the authority to reallocate funds (Sec. 142).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

**Full-Year Continuing Appropriations** – On March 26, 2013, the President signed the Department of Defense, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs, and Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6), providing appropriations for fiscal year 2014. Division F included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Central Utah Project Completion Account** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$19.7 million, and mandated the transfer of \$1.2 million to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account (Sec. 1202).
- **Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$950,757,000 (Sec. 1401(a)).
- **Bureau of Land Management, Construction** – Eliminated funding for the account (Sec. 1401(b)).
- **Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$1,213,915,000 (Sec. 1401(c)).
- **Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$19,136,000 (Sec. 1401(d)).
- **National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$2,214,202,000 (Sec. 1401(e)).
- **National Park Service, Construction** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$131,173,000 (Sec. 1401(f)).
- **Indian Affairs, Construction** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$105,910,000 (Sec. 1401(g)).
- **Office of Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$84,946,000, with an annual rate for the Office of Insular Affairs of \$9,262,000 (Sec. 1401(h)).
- **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Federal Trust Programs** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$146.0 million (Sec. 1401(i)).
- **Wildland Fire Management** – Provided an annual rate of operations of \$726,473,000 and rescinded \$7.5 million of funds provided in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175), for repayment of funds borrowed for suppression activities in 2012 (Sec. 1401(j)).
- **National Park Service LWCF Contract Authority** – Rescinded annual contract authority of \$30,000,000 (Sec. 1402).
- **Mining Claim Fee** – Provided a technical correction to language on mining claim fees in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) as amended by section 430 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) (Sec. 1403).
- **Heritage Areas** – Extended the authority for twelve heritage areas whose authority expired in 2012 (Sec. 1404).
- **Conferences** – Established reporting requirements for agencies on conference costs in excess of \$100,000 (Sec. 3003).
- **Across-the-Board-Reduction** – Required an across-the-board reduction for non-security appropriations at a rate of 0.2 percent as determined by OMB after calculating the total cost of the full-year continuing resolution (Sec. 3004(c)(1)(A)).

**Supplemental Appropriations** – On January 29, 2013, the President signed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) providing supplemental appropriations for response and repair at Interior facilities impacted by Hurricane Sandy, and mitigation activities. The Act included the following amounts for the Department:



## EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Oil Spill Research – \$3.0 million.
- Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction – \$68.2 million; and includes a prohibition for funds being used to repair seawalls or buildings on islands in the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.
- National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund – \$50.0 million.
- National Park Service, Construction – \$348.0 million.
- Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations – \$360.0 million; provided transfer authority to move these funds to any account within the Department and authority to award grants or enter into cooperative agreements to accomplish the purposes outlined in the provision.

In addition, the Act included a provision prohibiting the use of the funds provided in the Act from being used for land acquisition (Sec. 1096).

**Section 102 Emergency Transfers and Repayments** – The continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175) for 2013 provided \$23.0 million for Wildland Fire Management (Sec. 140(b)) for repayment of funds borrowed in 2012 using the section 102 emergency transfer authority. The Wildland Fire program transferred \$15.5 million to the National Park Service Construction account to repay funds borrowed in 2012, and the remaining \$7.5 million was rescinded in the full-year continuing resolution (P.L. 113-6).

On September 3, 2013, the Secretary authorized a section 102 emergency transfer of \$21,014,805 for continued fire suppression activities. The transfer included the redirection of \$914,122 from preparedness, hazardous fuels, and rural fire assistance funding from within the Wildland Fire account and transfers from the following accounts:

- Bureau of Land Management, Land Acquisition – \$2,743,000; Construction – \$400,000.
- Fish and Wildlife Service, Land Acquisition – \$2,100,000; Construction – \$3,200,000.
- National Park Service, Land Acquisition – \$8,268,000; Construction – \$3,389,683.

On September 17, 2013, the Secretary authorized an additional section 102 emergency transfer of \$20,444,055 for continued fire suppression activities. The transfer included the redirection of \$6,444,055 from preparedness, hazardous fuels, and burned area rehabilitation programs from within the Wildland Fire account and transfers from the following accounts:

- Fish and Wildlife Service, Landowner Incentive Program – \$850,000; Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund – \$4,150,000.
- National Park Service, Land Acquisition – \$5,000,000; Construction – \$4,000,000.

Other legislation and transfers impacting Interior Appropriations for 2013 included:

- The Office of Surface Mining collected \$735,000 in indefinite civil penalties.
- The Fish and Wildlife Service received a transfer of \$8,596,000 from the U.S. Agency for International Development for their International Affairs program.
- The National Park Service received a transfer of \$208,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent activities.
- The National Park Service received \$15.5 million from the Wildlife Fire Management account for repayment of emergency wildland fire suppression funds transferred under the Sec. 102 emergency transfer authority in 2012 (described previously).
- The Office of the Secretary received a transfer of \$955,000 from the U.S. Agency for International Development for international activities.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)**

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- The FLAME Wildfire Reserve Fund transferred \$91.7 million to the Wildland Fire Management account for fire suppression activities in 2013.
- The Wildland Fire Management account received a transfer of \$4.2 million for wildland fire activities from the U.S. Forest Service.

**Sequestration** – On March 1, 2013, the President issued a sequestration order in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011. Amounts displayed for 2013 in this document reflect sequestration reductions of 5.0 percent for non-defense discretionary programs and 5.1 percent for non-defense mandatory programs as required in the sequestration order.

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**2014 ESTIMATES**

Prior to the passage of the full-year appropriations, the Department operated under two continuing resolutions. The first continuing resolution (P.L. 113-46) provided funding through January 15, 2014. The second continuing resolution (P.L. 113-73) provided funding through January 18, 2014.

On January 17, 2014, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76), providing appropriations for fiscal year 2014. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Authorization** – The Act provides an extension of the authority for the Bureau of Reclamation under the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act through 2017.
- **Authorization** – The Act provides an extension of the authority in the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2015.
- **Authorization** – The Act provides an extension of the authority for the Fort Peck/Dry Prairie, Montana project.

Division G, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Office of Surface Mining Permit Fees** – The Act continues a permit fee in the OSM Regulation and Technology account. The fee is estimated to result in \$40,000 in offsetting collections in 2014.
- **Net Receipts Sharing** – The Act continued the provision to deduct two percent from the States' mineral leasing payments to help offset the administrative costs of Federal leasing programs in 2014. In 2014, the amount scored for this was \$39.0 million. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, referenced separately, made this provision permanent after 2014.
- **Expansion of Outer Continental Shelf Inspection Fees** – The Act included authority to charge inspection fees on each OCS above-water oil and gas facility and mobile drilling units that are subject to inspection. The fee defrays inspection costs based on the complexity of the facility as determined by the number of wells. The offset for these fee collections totaled \$65.0 million.
- **Palau Compact Extension** – The Act provided for an additional one-year discretionary extension of the Compact with Palau, which expired at the end of 2009. The extension allowed for continued payments to the Republic of Palau through 2014. The extension was scored as an increase of \$13.1 million in current authority.
- **Third Party Contribution Authority** – The Act provided authority for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to accept contributions of money and services to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of OCS resources through 2019.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- **Offshore Pay Authority Extension** – The Act included an extension of the provision in the 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) providing special pay authority for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement through 2015 for specific job series related to OCS development for oil and gas.
- **Heritage Areas – Extension of Authorizations** – The Act provided an extension of the authorizations for twelve expiring Heritage Areas through 2015.
- **Civil Penalties** – The Act amended Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, P.L. 97 – 451 (30 U.S.C. 1736) to make a technical correction clarifying that amounts due to States resulting from civil penalties are to be reduced by amounts provided to the States through cooperative agreements to run State and tribal audit programs related to mineral development.
- **Onshore Oil and Gas Pay Rates** – The Act provided authority for increased rates of pay for BLM and Bureau of Indian Affairs employees in specific job series, carrying out inspections of onshore oil and gas operations on public lands in petroleum engineering fields. The authority is provided through 2015.
- **Expansion and Extension of Good Neighbor Cooperative Conservation Authority** – The Act extended the authority provided in Section 331 of the 2001 Appropriation Act through September 30, 2018, providing authority for cooperative conservation authority for BLM and expanded the authority to additional States.
- **Chesapeake Bay Initiative** – The Act extended the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative through 2015.
- **American Battlefield Protection Program Grants** – The Act extended the authority in section 7301(c)(6) of P.L. 111-1 authorizing the National Park Service to issue grants under the American Battlefield Protection program through fiscal year 2014.
- **Cooperative Action and Sharing of Resources by Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture (Service First)** – The Act expanded Service First Authority allowing BLM, FWS, NPS, and the U.S. Forest Service to share support services, space, other necessary costs and authorities, and thereby effectively deliver services to the public, to include all bureaus and offices of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture.
- **Stewardship End Result Contracting Projects** – The Act extended the authority for stewardship contracting as authorized in P.L. 105-277 (as amended) through September 30, 2014.

Other legislation and transfers impacting Interior budget authority for 2014 include:

- The appropriation for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and Expenses directed the transfer of \$200,000 to the Office of Inspector General in 2014.
- The appropriation for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund directed the transfer of \$200,000 to the Office of Inspector General in 2014.

**Sequestration** – Amounts displayed for 2014 in this document reflect reductions to permanent accounts required in the *OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014* and *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014* issued on April 10, 2013 and updated on May 20, 2013. Amounts displayed for 2014 reflect sequestration reductions of 7.2 percent for non-defense mandatory programs as required in the sequestration preview report.

Consistent with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts, for example Trust and Special Funds, may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. As the legal availability of previously sequestered funds is

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)**

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determined, these funds become available in 2014. Impacted permanent accounts where a legal determination was available as of February 22, 2014, will include any allowable previously sequestered funds in the estimate of available authority for 2014.

**Helium Stewardship Act of 2013** – On October 2, 2013, the President signed the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-40). The Act provided for the extension of the BLM program to provide helium with a phased draw-down of the helium reserves and shutdown of the program. The Act extended the authority for BLM to use a portion of the proceeds annually from helium sales for operation of the program and facilities with the remaining proceeds deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury.

The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 included the following amendments to other laws:

- **Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program** – The Act provided for a one-year extension of the Secure Rural Schools program for 2013. Payments under the Secure Rural Schools authority for 2013 will be made in 2014. (Sec. 10(a))
- **Abandoned Well Remediation** – The Act amended section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to add a provision providing \$50.0 million for the Secretary to remediate, reclaim, and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current or former National Petroleum Reserve land. The Act provides \$10.0 million in 2014, \$36.0 million in 2015, and \$4.0 million in 2019. (Sec. 10(b))
- **National Parks Maintenance Backlog** – The Act amended section 814(g) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to add a section providing \$50.0 million for the National Park Service to pay the Federal funding share of challenge cost-share agreements for deferred maintenance projects and to correct deficiencies in National Park Service infrastructure. The Act provides \$20.0 million in 2018 and \$30.0 million in 2019, subject to a 50 percent cost-share from non-Federal sources, including in-kind contributions of good and services. (Sec. 10(c))
- **Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund** – The Act amended section 411(h) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to increase total annual payments to a certified State or Tribe from \$15.0 million to \$28.0 million in 2014 and \$75.0 million in 2015. (Sec. 10(d))
- **Soda Ash Royalties** – The Act reduced the royalty rate on Soda Ash to four percent for the two year period from the date of enactment. (Sec. 10(e))

**Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013** – The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-67) was signed by the President on December 26, 2013. The Act set overall discretionary spending levels for 2014 at \$1.012 trillion, providing \$491.8 billion for non-defense discretionary spending and \$520.5 billion for defense discretionary spending. The agreement provides \$63.0 billion in discretionary sequester relief over two years, split evenly between defense and non-defense programs. The Act extends the sequester of mandatory programs provided for in the Budget Control Act of 2011 for an additional two years through 2023. The agreement includes the following offsets specifically impacting Interior:

- Repeals provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that allow spending of OCS revenues for research on the development of deepwater oil and gas resources. The research program is administered by the Department of Energy. (Title III; Sec 301)
- Makes permanent a two percent reduction in State Mineral Leasing Act payments to cover the costs to administer the program. (Title III; Sec 302)
- Approves the 2012 agreement between the U.S. and Mexico concerning oil and gas development in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizes implementation to make available additional OCS resources. The proposal also provides permanent authority to the Secretary to implement transboundary agreements entered into by the President and approved by Congress. (Title III; Sec 303 and 304)

**EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)**

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- Limits the amount of interest that can be paid by Interior to lease holders for royalty overpayments, capping the payments at 110 percent of the amount due. (Title III; Sec 305)
- Prohibits the acquisition of oil to fill the Department of Energy's Strategic Petroleum Reserve from royalty-in-kind contributions. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is managed by the Department of Energy. This provision also prohibits the Secretary of Energy from acquiring crude oil produced by the Federal government on Federal land for the purpose of filling the Reserve. (Title III; Sec. 306)

**Agricultural Act of 2014** – The Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–79) was signed by the President on February 7, 2014. The Act included the following authorities for the Department of the Interior:

- **Stewardship End Result Contracting** – The Act repeals section 347 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105–277) and replaces it with new, permanent authority authorizing BLM to enter into stewardship contracting projects to perform services to achieve land management goals (Sec. 8205).
- **Good Neighbor Authority** – The Act expands authority provided to BLM to enter into a cooperative agreement or contract between the Secretary and a Governor to carry out authorized restoration services (Sec. 8206).
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes** – The Act extends the authority to make payments in 2014 for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program (Sec. 12312).





# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

Program/Bureau/Activity	2013	2014	2015			2015 Total
	Actual	Enacted	Current	Permanent	Total	Change from 2014
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION						
Department of the Interior						
Bureau of Land Management.....	21,175	19,463	25,000	64,397	89,397	+69,934
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	50,790	54,422	55,000	113,772	168,772	+114,350
National Park Service .....	52,839	50,010	55,883	115,158	171,041	+121,031
Interior Office of Valuation Services .....	12,031	12,168	12,000	6,000	18,000	+5,832
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	136,835	136,063	147,883	299,327	447,210	+311,147
Interior Collaborative Landscape Planning .....	[30,437]	[40,317]	[39,451]	[154,651]	[194,102]	[+153,785]
Department of Agriculture						
U. S. Forest Service.....	49,762	43,525	51,000	76,673	127,673	+84,148
Collaborative Landscape Planning .....	[21,600]	[26,000]	[14,715]	[31,888]	[46,603]	[+20,603]
TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....	186,597	179,588	198,883	376,000	574,883	+395,295
Total, Collaborative Landscape Planning .....	[52,037]	[66,317]	[54,166]	[186,539]	[240,705]	[+174,388]
OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS						
Department of the Interior						
Fish and Wildlife Service						
Cooperative Endangered Species						
Conservation Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	23,654	27,400	50,000	50,000	100,000	+72,600
National Park Service						
State Assistance Grants <sup>2/</sup> .....	42,578	48,090	48,117	52,000	100,117	+52,027
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund .....	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	+25,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	66,232	75,490	98,117	127,000	225,117	+149,627
Department of Agriculture						
U. S. Forest Service						
Forest Legacy .....	50,515	50,965	53,000	47,000	100,000	+49,035
TOTAL, OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS .....	116,747	126,455	151,117	174,000	325,117	+198,662
TOTAL, LAND AND WATER						
CONSERVATION FUND .....	303,344	306,043	350,000	550,000	900,000	+593,957
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....	203,067	211,553	246,000	426,327	672,327	+460,774
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	100,277	94,490	104,000	123,673	227,673	+133,183

<sup>1/</sup> The 2013 and 2014 amounts include only the funding appropriated by Congress from the LWCF. The 2015 budget proposes to fund all of the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund from LWCF.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes permanent appropriations from revenues generated by leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf, authorized by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, and disbursed by NPS.



# LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Current
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Arizona</b>		
Ironwood Forest National Monument.....	620	950
<b>California</b>		
California Wilderness <sup>1/</sup> .....	4,285	1,720
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail <sup>1/</sup> .....	360	950
San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,986	982
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM <sup>1/</sup> .....	197	1,000
Subtotal .....		4,652
<b>Colorado</b>		
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.....	440	1,200
Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area.....	144	288
McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.....	56	210
Subtotal .....		1,698
<b>Idaho</b>		
Nez Perce National Historic Trail/Henrys Lake ACEC <sup>2/</sup> ..	3,000	3,000
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA.....	380	1,000
Subtotal .....		4,000
<b>Montana</b>		
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,385	1,032
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.....	2,872	2,900
<b>Oregon</b>		
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.....	720	906
John Day National Wild and Scenic River .....	365	600
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	271	542
Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail.....	100	1,000
Subtotal .....		3,048
<b>Wyoming</b>		
North Platte River SRMA .....	148	1,200
Subtotal, BLM line-item projects .....		19,480
Sportsmen/Recreational Access .....		2,000
Acquisition Management .....		1,904
Emergencies and Hardships .....		1,616
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>		<b>25,000</b>

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Current
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>Arkansas</b>		
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge .....	523	1,071
<b>California</b>		
San Diego National Wildlife Refuge <sup>1/</sup> .....	100	5,000
<b>Florida</b>		
Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area .....	600	3,000
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> .....	2,400	6,000
Subtotal .....		9,000
<b>Georgia</b>		
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> .....	2,000	4,000
<b>Montana</b>		
Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area .....	5,277	2,000
<b>Virginia</b>		
Rappahanock River National Wildlife Refuge <sup>2/</sup> .....	148	2,000
<b>Multi-State</b>		
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD) .....	15,555	7,000
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD) .....	6,122	3,000
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT) .....	779	2,000
Subtotal .....		12,000
Subtotal, FWS line-item projects .....		35,071
Acquisition Management .....		12,613
Land Protection Planning .....		465
Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships .....		5,351
Exchanges .....		1,500
<b>Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>		<b>55,000</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>California</b>		
Death Valley National Park .....	90,075	455
Joshua Tree National Park <sup>1/</sup> .....	201	138
Mojave National Preserve <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,862	1,873
Redwood National Park .....	198	6,250
Subtotal .....		8,716



**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(current authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Current
<b>Georgia</b>		
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.....	29	1,536
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	59	2,000
<b>Massachusetts</b>		
New England National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	8	247
<b>Michigan</b>		
North Country National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	143	519
<b>Missouri</b>		
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield .....	60	900
<b>New Hampshire</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	173	2,251
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Pecos National Historical Park .....	47	1,205
<b>New York</b>		
Saratoga National Historical Park.....	170	705
<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
Gettysburg National Military Park .....	96	376
<b>Vermont</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	81	533
<b>Virginia</b>		
Captain John Smith National Historic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	173	4,000
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania		
County Battlefields National Military Park .....	80	1,519
Subtotal .....		5,519
<b>West Virginia</b>		
Gauley River National Recreation Area .....	975	2,814
<b>Wisconsin</b>		
Ice Age National Scenic Trail <sup>2/</sup> .....	110	1,664
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects.....		28,985
Acquisition Management .....		9,526
Emergency, Hardship, and Relocation .....		3,928
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges .....		4,928
American Battlefield Protection Program		
Acquisition Grants .....		8,516
<b>Subtotal, National Park Service .....</b>		<b>55,883</b>

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**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

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(current authority in thousands of dollars)

<u>Bureau/State/Project</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>2015 Current</u>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>		
Office of Valuation Services .....		12,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>		
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....		<u>147,883</u>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,</b>		
COLLABORATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANNING .....		<u>[39,451]</u>

<sup>1/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the California Southwest Desert landscape.

<sup>2/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape.

<sup>3/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine landscape.

# LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Permanent
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Arizona</b>		
Agua Fria National Monument .....	621	3,300
Ironwood Forest National Monument.....	629	1,170
Subtotal .....		4,470
<b>California</b>		
Big Morongo ACEC <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,213	800
Carrizo Plain National Monument.....	240	300
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,664	4,824
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail <sup>1/</sup> .....	792	1,511
Panoche-Coalinga ACEC.....	5,417	3,300
San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC <sup>1/</sup> .....	3,457	1,367
Subtotal .....		12,102
<b>Colorado</b>		
Blanca Wetlands ACEC/SRMA <sup>2/</sup> .....	12,838	6,426
Colorado River SRMA.....	36	2,000
McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.....	181	1,625
Subtotal .....		10,051
<b>Florida</b>		
Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area <sup>3/</sup> .....	137	275
<b>Idaho</b>		
Chilly Slough/Thousand Springs ACEC <sup>4/</sup> .....	200	250
Oregon National Historic Trail <sup>4/</sup> .....	292	440
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,397	1,850
Salmon River SRMA/Salmon River Watershed <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,385	3,725
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA.....	733	1,900
Subtotal .....		8,165
<b>Montana</b>		
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	1,406	1,148
Madison River SRMA <sup>4/</sup> .....	386	868
Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River.....	3,287	3,408
Subtotal .....		5,424
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Rio Grande del Norte National Monument <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,634	1,660
<b>Oregon</b>		
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.....	3,987	5,000
John Day National Wild and Scenic River .....	1,219	2,250
Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail .....	227	2,500
Subtotal .....		9,750
Subtotal, BLM line-item projects .....		51,897

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Permanent
Sportsmen /Recreational Access .....		8,000
Acquisition Management .....		3,000
Emergencies and Hardships .....		1,500
<b>Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>		<b>64,397</b>
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>Alaska</b>		
Innoko National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	120	100
<b>Arkansas</b>		
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge.....	740	2,000
<b>California</b>		
Grasslands Wildlife Management Area.....	133	1,000
San Diego National Wildlife Refuge <sup>1/</sup> .....	225	6,770
San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge .....	90	1,000
Subtotal .....		8,770
<b>Colorado</b>		
Baca National Wildlife Refuge <sup>2/</sup> .....	5,134	2,654
<b>Florida</b>		
Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area .....	998	5,000
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge <sup>3/</sup> .....	7,732	19,049
Subtotal .....		24,049
<b>Idaho</b>		
Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	4,342	3,500
<b>Kansas</b>		
Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area.....	2,000	1,000
<b>South Carolina</b>		
ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	820	2,500
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	284	2,986
Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	570	1,000
Santee National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	410	3,000
Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge <sup>6/</sup> .....	622	1,766
Subtotal .....		11,252
<b>Tennessee</b>		
Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	1,153	3,000

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Permanent
<b>Texas</b>		
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge .....	320	1,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge .....	714	2,000
Subtotal .....		3,000
<b>Virginia</b>		
Rappahanock River National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	264	3,560
<b>Washington</b>		
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge <sup>5/</sup> .....	126	500
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge .....	590	1,000
Subtotal .....		1,500
<b>Multi-State</b>		
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/UT/WY) ...	2,469	2,000
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD).....	15,555	7,000
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD) <sup>7/</sup> .....	15,555	7,500
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD).....	7,932	3,887
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD) <sup>7/</sup> .....	6,122	3,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN) .....	150	500
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (ID/MT) <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,304	1,000
Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	2,025	3,000
Subtotal .....		27,887
Subtotal, FWS line-item projects .....		92,272
Acquisition Management .....		12,000
Land Protection Planning .....		3,000
Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships .....		3,000
Exchanges .....		1,000
Sportsmen/Recreational Access .....		2,500
<b>Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....</b>		<b>113,772</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>Alaska</b>		
Katmai National Park and Preserve.....	6,932	2,545
<b>Arizona</b>		
Saguaro National Park .....	82	2,139



**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Permanent
<b>California</b>		
Golden Gate National Recreation Area .....	330	3,743
Joshua Tree National Park <sup>1/</sup> .....	700	1,956
Mojave National Preserve <sup>1/</sup> .....	660	1,351
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area .....	317	3,760
Subtotal .....		10,810
<b>Colorado</b>		
Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve <sup>2/</sup> .....	12,518	3,365
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site .....	4,078	1,690
Subtotal .....		5,055
<b>Hawaii</b>		
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	1,951	2,000
<b>Idaho</b>		
Nez Perce National Historic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	113	1,210
<b>Maine</b>		
Acadia National Park .....	5	776
<b>Maryland</b>		
Piscataway Park .....	8	1,437
<b>Massachusetts</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	306	777
<b>Michigan</b>		
North Country Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	246	543
<b>Minnesota</b>		
Voyageurs National Park .....	67	1,241
<b>Montana</b>		
Big Hole National Battlefield <sup>4/</sup> .....	355	150
<b>New Hampshire</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	300	200
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	2,885	4,310
<b>New York</b>		
Saratoga National Historical Park .....	7	145
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River .....	20	540
Subtotal .....		685
<b>North Dakota</b>		
Theodore Roosevelt National Park <sup>7/</sup> .....	490	1,438

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(permanent authority in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2015 Permanent
<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
Appalachian National Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	107	500
<b>South Dakota</b>		
Wind Cave National Park <sup>7/</sup> .....	48	574
<b>Virginia</b>		
Captain John Smith National Historic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	88	2,000
<b>Washington</b>		
Olympic National Park .....	10	5,220
<b>Wisconsin</b>		
Ice Age National Scenic Trail <sup>5/</sup> .....	118	2,248
<b>Wyoming</b>		
Grand Teton National Park <sup>8/</sup> .....	640	45,000
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects .....		90,858
Acquisition Management .....		4,000
Emergency, Hardship, and Relocation .....		6,000
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges .....		6,800
American Battlefield Protection Program		
Acquisition Grants .....		5,000
Recreational Access .....		2,500
<b>Subtotal, National Park Service .....</b>		<b>115,158</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>		
Office of Valuation Services .....		6,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>		
<b>FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....</b>		<b>299,327</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COLLABORATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANNING .....</b>		<b>[154,651]</b>

<sup>1/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the California Southwest Desert landscape.

<sup>2/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Upper Rio Grande landscape.

<sup>3/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine landscape.

<sup>4/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the High Divide landscape.

<sup>5/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape.

<sup>6/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the South Carolina Long Leaf Pine landscape.

<sup>7/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Grassland/Prairie Potholes landscape.

<sup>8/</sup> These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Greater Yellowstone landscape.



# MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Program	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 <sup>2/</sup> Request	Change
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources .....	65,632	65,632	70,751	+5,119
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	10,409	10,063	9,517	-546
Recreation Fee Program .....	6,067	6,185	7,200	+1,015
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management .....	82,108	81,880	87,468	+5,588
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	26,000	34,740	35,732	+992
Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management .....	145,902	149,930	152,422	+2,492
Recreation Fee Program .....	1,013	1,898	1,499	-399
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service .....	146,915	151,828	153,921	+2,093
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System .....	296,833	334,488	351,856	+17,368
Recreation Fee Program .....	54,248	85,000	88,500	+3,500
Subtotal, National Park Service .....	351,081	419,488	440,356	+20,868
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	145,013	145,515	146,067	+552
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management .....	5,806	6,127	6,127	0
<b>SUBTOTAL, MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>756,923</b>	<b>839,578</b>	<b>869,671</b>	<b>+30,093</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>3/</sup> .....	18,098	15,722	15,687	-35
National Park Service <sup>3/ 4/</sup> .....	124,070	137,461	138,339	+878
Indian Affairs .....	105,698	110,124	109,908	-216
<b>SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION .....</b>	<b>247,866</b>	<b>263,307</b>	<b>263,934</b>	<b>+627</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>1,004,789</b>	<b>1,102,885</b>	<b>1,133,605</b>	<b>+30,720</b>

**MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE <sup>1/</sup>**  
**(in thousands of dollars)**

<b>Bureau/Account/Program</b>	<b>2013 Actual</b>	<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>2015 <sup>2/</sup> Request</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>TOTALS BY BUREAU</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	82,108	81,880	87,468	+5,588
U.S. Geological Survey.....	26,000	34,740	35,732	+992
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>3/</sup> .....	165,013	167,550	169,608	+2,058
National Park Service <sup>3/ 4/</sup> .....	475,151	556,949	578,695	+21,746
Indian Affairs.....	250,711	255,639	255,975	+336
Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire .....	5,806	6,127	6,127	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>1,004,789</b>	<b>1,102,885</b>	<b>1,133,685</b>	<b>+30,720</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Table excludes Department of Transportation funding.

<sup>2/</sup> Amounts for 2015 do not reflect permanent funding proposed for the Centennial Initiative which includes \$200.0 million in NPS Construction, \$100.0 million in the Centennial Challenge, and \$100.0 million in the Centennial Land Management Investment Fund. The discretionary amount for NPS does not include an additional \$10.0 million requested in the Centennial Challenge account.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes 2013 supplemental funds provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, for FWS Construction (\$64.6 million) and NPS Construction (\$329.8 million) for Hurricane Sandy response and recovery at Interior facilities.

<sup>4/</sup> Amounts for 2013 exclude Wildland Fire Management funding transfers to and from NPS Construction.

# CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

## INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2014	2015 Request
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
<b>Arizona</b>			
Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery			
Demolish Residence 4.	60	0	60
Demolish Office Building.	60	0	60
<b>California</b>			
Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge			
Construct 20 kw photovoltaic array.	313	0	313
Modoc National Wildlife Refuge			
Rehabilitate Dorris Dam.	2,300	300	2,000
<b>Colorado</b>			
Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge			
Repair flood damaged bison fences.	300	0	300
<b>Iowa</b>			
DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge			
Replace visitor center boilers and chiller.	793	0	793
<b>New Jersey</b>			
Waikill River and Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuges			
Remove sixteen facilities.	632	0	632
<b>Texas</b>			
Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge			
Repair Umbarger Dam spillway.	300	0	300
<b>Washington</b>			
Abernathy Fish Technology Center			
Replace hazardous fish barriers, phase II.	1,980	225	1,019
Quinalt National Fish Hatchery			
Replace electric fish barriers, phase III.	2,251	389	862
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Perform seismic safety inspections.	215	0	215
<b>Servicewide</b>			
Dam and Bridge Safety			
Dam Safety Program Inspection			1,113
Bridge Safety Program Inspections			739
Seismic Safety			120
National Engineering Services			
Core Engineering Services			6,063
Environmental Compliance Management			998
Waste Prevention and Recycling			100
Subtotal, Servicewide			9,133
<b>TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			<b>15,687</b>



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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2014</b>	<b>2015 Request</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			
<b>Alaska</b>			
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Denali National Park and Preserve Demolish and remove hazardous and excess structures.	516	64	452
Katmai National Park and Preserve Replace floating bridge and access trail with elevated bridge and walkway.	7,450	891	4,374
<b>California</b>			
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Stabilize and repair exterior walls of the cellhouse for visitor and resource protection - Alcatraz, phase 1.	21,839	6,003	3,872
Yosemite National Park Correct critical safety hazards and rehabilitate the Ahwahnee Hotel, National Historic Landmark.	86,680	621	5,575
<b>District of Columbia</b>			
National Capital Regional Office Renovate and expand D Wing to mitigate flooding at Hains Point.	6,576	516	6,060
National Mall and Memorial Parks Install irrigation, drainage, water collection system, and re-landscape National Mall, phase 3.	43,173	32,978	5,000
<b>Florida</b>			
Dry Tortugas National Park Stabilize Bastions 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, phase 1.	21,359	539	4,500
<b>Kentucky</b>			
Mammoth Cave National Park Reconstruct historic tour cave trails.	7,484	750	6,734
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Cape Cod National Seashore Demolish dangerous structures to correct safety hazards at Highlands Center.	1,614	198	1,158
<b>Montana</b>			
Glacier National Park Correct critical health and safety hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Annex 2.	14,558	1,274	6,300
<b>New York</b>			
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site Replacement of electrical system and provision of life safety code compliance.	5,072	697	4,375

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2014</b>	<b>2015 Request</b>
<b>Puerto Rico</b>			
San Juan National Historic Site Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions.	6,310	646	1,770
<b>Virginia</b>			
Petersburg National Battlefield Restore facilities, resources, and character defining elements to National Cemetery standards.	5,606	613	4,993
<b>Washington</b>			
Olympic National Park Continue on-going restoration of Elwha River ecosystem.	324,652	318,377	6,275
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Appalachian National Scenic Trail Demolition and removal of excess structures, phase 2.	1,538	1,298	240
<b>Servicewide</b>			
Special Programs			
Emergency / Unscheduled			3,855
Housing Improvement Program			2,200
Dam Safety			1,248
Equipment Replacement			13,500
Subtotal, Special Programs			20,803
Construction Planning			7,266
Construction Program Management and Operations			36,771
Management Planning			11,821
Subtotal, Servicewide			76,661
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			<b>138,339</b>
<b>INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			
<i>Education Construction</i>			
<b>Replacement School</b>			
Replace schools in accordance with an established priority list.			
Maine			
Beatrice Rafferty			3,230
<b>Employee Housing Repair</b>			
Repair critical life safety-related deficiencies in employee housing.			
Multiple Facilities			2,823
Demolition			1,000

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2014</b>	<b>2015 Request</b>
<b>Facilities Improvement and Repair</b>			
Repair critical life safety items, consolidate or close under-utilized facilities, and repair education facilities for BIE-funded schools.			
Program Management			3,240
Special Programs			45,240
<i>Subtotal, Education Construction</i>			<hr/> 55,533
<b>Public Safety and Justice Construction</b>			
<b>Facilities Improvement and Repair</b>			
Address detention facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on critical health and safety items identified in safety reports.			
Minor Improvement and Repair			2,206
Condition Assessments			288
Emergency Repair			370
Environmental Projects			547
Portable Offices for Law Enforcement			961
<b>Detention Center Employee Housing</b>			
Construct New Employee Housing			3,194
Advance Planning and Design			300
<b>Fire Protection and Safety Coordination</b>			
Procure fire trucks and equipment and install fire sprinklers and fire and smoke alarms in dormitories, detention centers, and other buildings.			
Fire Protection			3,274
Fire Safety Coordination			166
<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>			<hr/> 11,306
<b>Resources Management Construction</b>			
<b>Irrigation Project Construction</b>			
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project			3,388
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation			2,612
Engineering and Supervision			2,058
Survey and Design			292
Federal Power Compliance			637

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2014</b>	<b>2015 Request</b>
<b>Safety of Dams Projects</b>			
Rehabilitation - Expedited Actions.			14,500
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Red Lake Dam			
<b>North Dakota</b>			
Belcourt Dam			
Gordon Dam			
<b>South Dakota</b>			
Sully 2 Dam			
<b>Multi-State</b>			
Expedited Issues - Mitigation of High Risks Failure Modes			1,556
Issues Evaluations			260
Security			106
Emergency Management Systems			2,180
Safety of Dams Inspection and Evaluations			2,000
Program Coordination			2,924
Dam Maintenance			1,914
<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>			<hr/> 34,427
<b>Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</b>			
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair			856
<b>Facilities Quarters Improvement and Repair</b>			
Condition Assessments			41
Emergency Repair			200
Environmental Projects			350
Minor Improvement and Repairs			580
<b>Construction Program Management</b>			
Facilities Management Information System			1,500
Fort Peck Water System			750
Program Management			4,365
<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>			<hr/> 8,642
<b>TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			<hr/> <b>109,908</b>

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2014	2015 Request
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b> <i>(includes Central Utah Project Completion Act)</i> <sup>1/</sup>			
<b>Arizona</b>			
Central Arizona Project			
O'Donnell Canyon Fish Barrier	337	50	287
Redfield Canyon	457	0	338
Spring Creek Oak Fish Barrier	1,300	70	1,000
Subtotal			1,625
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System			
Yuma Mesa Conduit construction improvement.	3,849	3,320	15
<b>Arizona/California</b>			
Colorado River wash fan control structures	4,829	1,306	1,142
<b>California</b>			
Coleman Fish Hatchery			
Modify traveling fish screen.	1,001	314	700
Folsom Dam			
Radial Gate drivetrain overhaul.	3,682	202	1,740
Folsom Switchyard UHA replacement.	5,852	267	1,750
Subtotal			3,490
Nimbus Dam			
Radial Gate attachment and repairs.	20,023	5,023	3,000
Tracy Fish Facility			
Trash Rake Monorail structure enhancement.	450	140	260
Trinity Dam			
Fixed wheel gate overhaul.	11,680	3,133	4,900
Tracy Pumping Plant			
Voltage breaker replacement and buss bar protection improvements.	17,044	14,444	2,600
<b>Colorado</b>			
Orchard Mesa Irrigation District	16,500	6,777	4,800
Canal automation and system improvements.			
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Aamodt Litigation Settlement			
Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System	218,569	75,089	3,000
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project <sup>2/</sup>	1,088,969	304,844	81,000
Subtotal			84,000

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM  
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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<b>Bureau/State/Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Through 2014</b>	<b>2015 Request</b>
<b>Safety of Dams</b>			
<b>California</b>			
Folsom Dam	326,000	291,889	21,400
Stampede Dam and Dike	41,000	30,000	10,000
Subtotal			<u>31,400</u>
<b>Wyoming</b>			
Glendo Dam	65,000	63,000	1,000
<b>Central Utah Project</b>	<b>838,308</b>	<b>533,347</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			<u><b>142,732</b></u>

<sup>1/</sup> Projects include only construction funding and therefore may differ from funding amounts shown in the Highlights of Budget Changes Section.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes permanent appropriations of \$60,000,000 for each fiscal year 2012 through 2014 authorized by P.L. 111-291 and also includes estimate of Cost-Share from the State of New Mexico.





# RECREATION FEE PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	13,640	13,806	11,325
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+17,493	+16,704	+18,500
America the Beautiful Pass .....	[800]	[800]	[800]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-17,327	-19,185	-21,630
Unobligated Balance .....	13,806	11,325	8,195
Total Expenditures (outlays).....	16,609	20,014	20,734
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	5,024	5,000	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvements Health and Safety .....	174	185	200
Facilities Deferred Maintenance.....	869	1,000	1,500
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	6,067	6,185	7,200
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	5,198	6,000	6,130
Habitat Restoration .....	693	800	850
Law Enforcement .....	2,252	2,800	3,000
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	346	400	450
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	866	1,000	1,500
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs.....	1,905	2,000	2,500
Total Obligations .....	17,327	19,185	21,630
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	4,761	5,626	4,689
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+4,963	+5,079	+5,100
America the Beautiful Pass .....	[424]	[430]	[435]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-4,098	-6,016	-5,264
Unobligated Balance .....	5,626	4,689	4,525
Total Expenditures (outlays).....	5,013	5,000	6,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	573	919	895
Facilities Capital Improvements.....	378	605	419
Facilities Deferred Maintenance.....	62	374	185
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	1,013	1,898	1,499
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	1,412	2,146	1,924
Habitat Restoration .....	169	175	152
Law Enforcement .....	327	357	337
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	656	877	791
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	40	78	78
Administration, Overhead and Indirect Costs .....	481	485	483
Total Obligations .....	4,098	6,016	5,264

**RECREATION FEE PROGRAM**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE *</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	101,642	135,029	123,196
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+177,735	+176,167	+178,687
America the Beautiful Pass .....	[22,146]	[22,500]	[22,500]
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-146,348	-190,000	-200,000
Unobligated Balance .....	133,029	121,196	101,883
 Total Expenditures (outlays).....	 172,599	 136,000	 152,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	4,500	5,500	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvements Health and Safety .....	3,000	8,500	8,000
Facilities Deferred Maintenance .....	46,748	71,000	75,000
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance .....	54,248	85,000	88,500
Interpretation and Visitor Services .....	28,100	38,000	42,000
Habitat Restoration .....	10,100	14,000	15,000
Law Enforcement .....	1,000	1,500	2,000
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection .....	36,900	35,500	35,500
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	6,000	6,000	7,000
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Obligations .....	146,348	190,000	200,000
 <b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries .....	1,229	1,439	0
Plus: Fee Revenues .....	+506	+496	+545
Less: Funds Obligated .....	-296	-1,935	-545
Unobligated Balance .....	1,439	0	0
 Total Expenditures (outlays).....	 202	 2,163	 535
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Visitor Services.....	296	1,935	545
Total Obligations .....	296	1,935	545

\* The above information represents accounting changes per Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act that combine Recreation Fee, National Park Pass, America the Beautiful Pass, and Deed Restricted revenues when reporting obligations and unobligated balances for the Recreation Fee program. This table does not include other programs administered under the Recreation Fee Permanent account such as the Transportation Systems Fund, and the Payment of Tax Losses on Land Acquired at Grand Teton National Park.

# GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
General Fund Payment to Counties and Native Corporations <sup>1/</sup> .....	26,162	20,441	0	-20,441
Payments to States and Counties from Shared Receipts including SNPLMA Payments.....	15,812	28,118	14,126	-13,992
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING</b>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Grants .....	322,134	298,318	186,000	-112,318
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants .....	65,002	68,590	55,217	-13,373
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
Boulder Canyon Project Payments to AZ, NV <sup>2/</sup> .....	600	600	600	0
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program .....	18,927	21,500	21,500	0
WaterSMART Grants .....	21,443	19,000	19,000	0
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
Boating Infrastructure Grants .....	12,403	11,446	12,089	+643
Clean Vessel Act Grants .....	12,403	11,446	12,089	+643
Coastal Wetlands Conservation .....	34,419	31,762	33,548	+1,786
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund				
Current Funds .....	45,187	50,095	50,000	-95
Permanent Funds.....	0	0	50,000	+50,000
Subtotal, CESCFC.....	45,187	50,095	100,000	+49,905
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Payments to States .....	507,023	761,227	548,253	-212,974
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	7,022	0
Fish Commission and Boating Council .....	1,139	1,175	1,200	+25
Hunter Education and Safety Grant Program .....	7,592	7,832	8,000	+168
Multi-State Conservation Grant Program .....	5,694	5,874	6,000	+126
Multinational Species Conservation Fund <sup>2/</sup> .....	8,971	9,061	9,061	0
National Outreach Program.....	12,403	11,446	12,089	+643
National Wildlife Refuge Fund (current and permanent).....	21,178	21,079	8,000	-13,079
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation <sup>2/</sup> .....	3,588	3,660	3,660	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	33,640	34,145	34,145	0
Sport Fish Restoration, Apportionment to States.....	353,490	326,207	344,540	+18,333
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants <sup>2/</sup> .....	58,115	58,695	50,000	-8,695
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
American Battlefield Program Matching Grants				
LWCF.....	8,516	8,986	8,516	-470
Non-LWCF.....	1,127	1,198	1,198	0
Challenge Cost Share .....	366	386	386	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateway Grants.....	1,892	1,997	1,999	+2
Heritage Partnership Program.....	15,533	17,689	8,220	-9,469
Historic Preservation Grants.....				
Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities <sup>3/</sup> .....	0	500	500	0
Indian Tribes.....	8,518	8,985	8,985	0
States and Territories.....	44,479	46,925	46,925	0
Subtotal, Historic Preservation Fund Grants .....	52,997	56,410	56,410	0

## GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants .....	2,748	2,905	2,905	0
LWCF State Conservation Grants				
Current Funds .....	39,934	45,000	45,000	0
Permanent Funds, Oil Lease Revenues .....	102	1,390	917	-473
Other Permanent Funds .....	0	0	52,000	+52,000
Subtotal, State Conservation Grants .....	40,036	46,390	97,917	+51,527
Native American Graves Protection Act Grants .....	1,566	1,657	1,657	0
Urban Park and Recreation Fund				
Permanent Funds .....	0	0	25,000	+25,000
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY - OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE</b>				
Cooperative and Delegated Audits of Oil and Gas				
Operations .....	12,168	12,327	12,327	0
Mineral Revenue Payments to States <sup>4/</sup> .....	1,196,033	1,871,359	1,942,768	+71,409
Geothermal Payments to Counties .....	3,597	3,506	0	-3,506
Qualified OCS Revenue Payments to				
Gulf of Mexico States .....	297	2,631	251	-2,380
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
American Samoa .....	22,706	22,752	22,752	0
Brown Treesnake .....	2,994	3,500	3,000	-500
Compact of Free Association ( <i>permanent</i> ) .....	205,100	209,825	257,465	+47,640
Compact of Free Association ( <i>current</i> ) .....	16,453	16,465	3,318	-13,147
Coral Reef Initiative .....	998	1,000	1,000	0
Covenant Grants .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund .....	740	1,081	2,857	+1,776
Return Federal Taxes to Guam and Virgin Islands .....	341,866	328,417	328,417	0
General Technical Assistance .....	12,475	14,504	17,504	+3,000
Compact Impact ( <i>current</i> ) .....	4,990	3,000	1,344	-1,656
Empowering Insular Communities .....	2,965	2,971	2,971	0
<b>DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes <sup>2/</sup> .....	402,194	432,430	441,630	+9,200
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>3,972,424</b>	<b>4,899,845</b>	<b>4,755,671</b>	<b>-144,174</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The budget reflects a proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools Act for five years, with funding through permanent appropriations in the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service appropriations.

<sup>2/</sup> Amounts shown include administrative costs.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes 2013 supplemental funds provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, for Historic Preservation (\$47.5 million) for Hurricane Sandy response and recovery.

<sup>4/</sup> Payments include Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, National Forest Fund Payments to States, Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, and interest on late payments. Payments in all years are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

# RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

Source Category	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change
<b>OFFSETTING RECEIPTS</b>				
Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas.....	233,741	256,944	257,285	+341
Coal .....	461,599	457,335	520,992	+63,657
Geothermal.....	2,948	1,881	1,948	+67
Oil Shale.....	2	0	0	0
All Other .....	2,951	2,888	2,888	0
Adjustments <sup>1/</sup> .....	579	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas.....	2,779,450	2,300,446	2,319,099	+18,653
Coal .....	715,498	752,122	741,725	-10,397
Geothermal.....	12,231	9,374	9,526	+152
All Other .....	107,954	91,326	91,326	0
Adjustments <sup>1/</sup> .....	-155,800	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing .....	4,161,153	3,872,316	3,944,789	+72,473
Noncompetitive Filing Fees .....	35	34	34	0
Grazing Fees .....	14,494	13,317	13,267	-50
Timber Fees .....	29,608	31,261	30,539	-722
Recreation Entrance / Use Fees .....	219,046	218,374	219,275	+901
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees .....	141,816	154,656	157,750	+3,094
Rent of Land and Structures.....	99,600	92,639	94,315	+1,676
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.....	227,780	512,762	377,671	-135,091
Offsetting Earnings on Investments.....	79,923	66,735	51,653	-15,082
All Other Offsetting Receipts <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,639,370	829,731	842,052	+12,321
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts .....	7,612,825	5,791,825	5,731,345	-60,480
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS</b>				
OCS Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses.....	2,838,161	1,282,466	1,246,829	-35,637
Royalties.....	6,036,164	6,867,627	6,948,413	+80,786
Oil and Gas Reform.....	0	0	50,000	+50,000
Subtotal, OCS Mineral Leasing.....	8,874,325	8,150,093	8,245,242	+95,149
Escrow Payout Interest .....	48,960	1,460	2,790	+1,330
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts.....	8,923,285	8,151,553	8,248,032	+96,479
<b>NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS</b>				
Mined Land Reclamation Fees.....	214,725	207,675	208,369	+694
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts.....	972,814	724,100	683,100	-41,000
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	1,187,539	931,775	891,469	-40,306
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS</b>				
Non-offsetting Earnings on Investments .....	-855	3,000	3,000	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>17,722,794</b>	<b>14,878,153</b>	<b>14,873,846</b>	<b>-4,307</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Adjustments consist of lease level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal. The 2014 and 2015 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2013 actual includes the Cobell Settlement Agreement, enacted by Congress as the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which establishes a \$1.9 billion fund for the voluntary buy-back and consolidation of fractionated land interests on Indian lands. The settlement was finalized on November 24, 2012, following action by the U.S. Supreme Court and expiration of the appeal period. As an incentive to participate in the Land Buy-Back Program, the Settlement authorizes up to \$60.0 million of the Fund to be set aside for an Indian Education Scholarship Fund for American Indian and Alaska Native students when individuals sell fractional interests under the Land Buy-Back Program.





# MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES\*

(in thousands of dollars)

State	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Alabama.....	2,260	2,172	2,254
Alaska .....	15,695	15,075	15,988
Arizona .....	35	34	35
Arkansas.....	1,322	1,220	1,256
California.....	91,607	88,254	91,642
Colorado.....	129,647	124,900	129,695
Florida.....	655	631	655
Idaho.....	4,996	4,813	4,998
Illinois.....	212	146	149
Indiana.....	3	3	3
Kansas.....	1,214	1,168	1,213
Kentucky.....	447	415	424
Louisiana.....	2,607	2,223	2,296
Michigan.....	135	130	135
Minnesota.....	23	22	23
Mississippi.....	1,093	1,038	1,061
Missouri.....	2,975	2,834	2,897
Montana.....	36,168	34,844	36,182
Nebraska.....	27	26	27
Nevada.....	7,747	7,463	7,750
New Mexico.....	478,732	461,211	478,918
North Dakota.....	90,290	73,514	75,845
Ohio.....	266	198	202
Oklahoma.....	4,283	4,071	4,225
Oregon.....	301	290	301
Pennsylvania.....	70	50	51
South Dakota.....	1,037	999	1,037
Texas.....	15,772	12,032	12,318
Utah.....	138,127	133,071	138,180
Virginia.....	43	36	37
Washington.....	5	4	5
West Virginia.....	164	125	128
Wyoming.....	932,475	898,347	932,838
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,960,433</b>	<b>1,871,359</b>	<b>1,942,768</b>

\* Payments include Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, National Forest Fund Payments to States, Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. Amounts for 2013 and 2014 reflect estimated payments after sequestration reductions required by the Budget Control Act of 2011.

All years exclude payments made to coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, BLM Rights of Way Payments under the Mineral Leasing Act, and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.



STAFFING <sup>1/</sup>

(Full Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2013 Usage	2014 Estimated Usage	2015 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	10,228	10,234	10,371	+137
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	543	552	552	0
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	722	818	869	+51
Office of Surface Mining .....	449	488	500	+12
Bureau of Reclamation .....	5,234	5,384	5,438	+54
U.S. Geological Survey .....	8,257	8,277	8,259	-18
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	9,157	9,207	9,386	+179
National Park Service <sup>2/</sup> .....	20,720	21,554	21,798	+244
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	7,801	8,073	8,110	+37
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary .....	1,412	1,497	1,494	-3
Trust Land Consolidation Fund.....	4	12	15	+3
Central Utah Project <sup>3/</sup> .....	4	4	0	-4
Office of Insular Affairs <sup>2/</sup> .....	37	40	40	0
Office of the Solicitor .....	418	422	417	-5
Office of Inspector General.....	257	273	275	+2
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	591	638	638	0
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	23	23	26	+3
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	1	1	1	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	5	5	5	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment.....	9	10	14	+4
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund .....	1,369	1,529	1,510	-19
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	96	105	105	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>67,337</b>	<b>69,146</b>	<b>69,823</b>	<b>+677</b>
Utah Mitigation Commission.....	9	10	10	0
<b>COMBINED TOTAL .....</b>	<b>67,346</b>	<b>69,156</b>	<b>69,833</b>	<b>+677</b>

<sup>1/</sup> All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTE.<sup>2/</sup> The 2015 FTE estimate is updated from the estimate included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015.<sup>3/</sup> The Central Utah Project's four FTE are included in the Bureau of Reclamation in 2015. The 2015 estimated usage reflects the budgetary realignment of CUPCA to Reclamation.

